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BOOK

OF THE

FRENCH VERBS,

WHEREIN

THE MODEL VERBS,

AND

REVERAL OF THE MOST DIFFICULT,

ARE

NJUGATED AFFIRMATIVELY, NEGATIVELY, INTERROGATIVELY, AND NEGATIVELY AND INTERROGATIVELY.

CONTAINING ALSO,

NUMEROUS NOTES AND DIRECTIONS

IN THE DIFFERENT CONJUGATIONS, NOT TO BE FOUND IN ANY OTHER BOOK PUBLISHED FOR THE USE OF ENGLISH SCHOLARS.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

A COMPLETE LIST OF ALL THE IRREGULAR' ERBS

BY A. BOLMAR.

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Of Verbs.

- 1 A verb is a word which expresses what is affirmed of persons, animals, things, etc.
- 2. Or, as it is more commonly defined, a verb is a word, or that part of speech which signifies to do, to be, or to suffer.
- 3. When we say John is polite, we affirm that the quality polite, belongs to John. When we say John is not polite, we also affirm that the quality polite, does not belong to John—in both sentences, the word is, which expresses that affirmation, is a verb.

Of the different sorts of French Verbs.

4. There are in French seven sorts of verbs:—the auxiliary verb—the active verb—the neuter verb—the passive verb—the reflected verb—the reciprocal verb—and the unipersonal, o impersonal verb.

Of Auxiliary Verbs.

- 5. A verb is auxiliary when it serves to conjugate some of the tenses of other verbs.
- 6. In French there are but two auxiliary verbs, Avoir to have. and Etre to be.
- 7. Avoir, is sometimes an auxiliary verb, and sometimes an irregular active verb of the third conjugation.
- 8. Avoir to have, is an auxiliary verb whenever it is used to conjugate the compound tenses of another verb, as: vous avez parlé you have spoken, &c. When auxiliary, it is always followed by the participle past of some other verb.
- 9. Avoir to have, is an active verb, whenever it is used to indicate the possession of any thing—as, vous avez une pomme you have an apple, &c.
- 10. Avoir to have, is used as an auxiliary verb—1st, to all the active verbs, and 2d, to upward of six hundred neuter verbs.
- 11. Etre to be, is sometimes an auxiliary verb and sometimes an irregular neuter verb of the fourth conjugation. It is also called substantive verb.
- 12. Etre to be, is an auxiliary verb, whenever it is used to conjugate the compound tenses of another verb—as, je suis frappé I am struck, &c. When auxiliary it is always followed by the participle past of some other verb.
- 13. Etre to be, is a neuter verb whenever it is used to indicate the state of any person or thing—as, je suis ici I am here—cette table est ronde this table is round, &c.
- 14. Etre to be, is used as an auxiliary verb—1st, To a few neuter verbs, the list of which may be found in page 160.—2d, To all the passive verbs, and 3d, To all the reflected and reciprocal verbs, although these two last kinds of verbs are conjugated with to have in English.

Of Active Verbs.

i5. A verb is active in French when it expresses that an agent called nominative, or subject, performs an action on an object, or regimen, without the help of a preposition—as, Jean frappe Joseph John strikes Joseph, &c.

Of Neuter Verbs.

- 16. A verb is neuter in French—1st, When it expresses that an agent called nominative, or subject, performs an action, that either is, or can be directed towards an object or regimen, with the help of a preposition—as, Jean parle à Joseph John speaks to Joseph. 2d, When it expresses the state, situation, or manner of being, or existing, of the nominative or subject—as, je dors I sleep—Jean est ici John is here, &c.
- 17. Note—The words active and neuter, applied to verbs, do not mean that an active verb expresses action, and that a neuter verb expresses inaction. For chanter to sing, which is an active verb, does not express so much action as courir to run, which is a neuter verb. It means that the verbs called active, are those after which une personne a person-or une chose a thing; can be put as an object or regimen, without a preposition—as, frapper une personne to strike a person—frapper une chose to strike a thing; whereas the verbs called neuter, are those after which une personne a person-or une chose a thing; cannot be put as an object or regimen without a preposition, being either expressed or understoodas, courir à une personne to run to a person; in English the preposition is often understood-as, to run an hour meaning to run during an hour. Some neuter verbs, those that express the state of the nominative, or subject, admit of no object or regimen, either with or without a preposition-aje dors I sleep-je suis I am. The best division of verbs, I think, is that of Mr. Noah Webster, in his Dictionary, who divides them into transitive and intransitive; but I could not for the French adopt this division, which would confuse the pupil, whose French Dictionary would not be on that plan

Of Passive Verbs.

- 18. A verb is passive in French, when it indicates that the aominative, or subject, bears the effect of another's action—as, Jean fut prappé par Joseph John was struck by Joseph—Jean fut tué par une balle John was killed by a ball.
- 19. The passive verbs in French, as in English, are formed with the help of the different tenses and persons of the auxiliary verb, Etre to be; to which is joined the participle past, of the verb to be conjugated—as, je suis frappé I am struck—il sera vendu it will be sold, &c.
- 20. All the French active verbs may be employed in the passive voice except avoir to have.

- 21. It French the passive voice of verbs is but very seldom used, we generally make use of the active voice; for instance, instead of saying Jean fut frappi par Joseph John was struck by Joseph—we would more readily say, Joseph frappa Jean Joseph struck John, &c.
- 22. Properly speaking, there are no passive verbs in French; for être frappé to be struck—je suis frappé I am struck; is no more a passive verb. than être malade to be sick—je suis malade I am sick, &c.

Of Reflected Verbs.

23. A verb is reflected when it expresses an action which falls on the nominative, or subject—as, je me flatte I flatter myself, &c.

Of Reciprocal Verbs.

24. A verb is reciprocal when it expresses that two or more nominatives, or subjects act upon each other—as, Jean et Joseph s'aiment John and Joseph love one another—Jean, Joseph, et Paul s'aiment John, Joseph, and Paul love each other, &c.

Of Unipersonal or Impersonal Verbs.

- 25. A verb is unipersonal or impersonal when it expresses what happens—as, il pleut it rains—il arriva it happened, &c.
- 26. They are called by some unipersonal, because they are only used in one person; the third person singular.
- 27. They are called by others impersonal, because the acts indicated by them, are attributed to no person.

Division of the Verbs.

28. The above seven different sorts of verbs, are divided into regular, and irregular, perfect, and defective verbs.

Of Regular Verbs.

29. Regular Verbs are those whose tenses are conjugated in a uniform manner, according to some general standard.

Of Irregular Verbs.

30. Irregular Verbs are those which deviate, in the conjugation of their tenses, from the general standard, given for the conjugation of regular verbs.

Of Perfect Verbs.

31. Perfect Verbs have all their moods, tenses, and persons.

Of Defective Verbs.

32. Defective Verbs are those which want some of their moods, tenses, or persons.

Conjugation of Verbs.

33. To conjugate a verb, is to write or rehearse it, with all its different inflections, through every mood, tense, number, and person.

Of Moods.

- 34. Mood, signifies manner. We call moods the different manners of using a verb, in order to express the different ways in which an action is performed, or suffered.
- 35. A verb may be used in French in five different manners, namely, in an indefinite, positive, conditional, imperative, and subordinate manner; which constitute five moods in verbs, called the infinitive mood, the indicative mood, the conditional mood, the imperative mood, and the subjunctive mood.
- 36. The *Infinitive mood*, is so called, because it expresses an action in an *indefinite* manner, without any reference to number or person—as, *chanter* to sing—punir to punish.
- 37. The Indicative mood, affirms in a direct, positive, and absolute manner, that a thing is or is not, without depending on any other word, whatever may be the time to which the affirmative relates—as, je connais ces dames I know these ladies—j'ai vu ces dames I have seen these ladies—je ne porterai pas ce livre I will not carry this book, &c.
- 38. The Conditional mood, denotes that a thing or an action would take place, or would have taken place, depending on a condition—as, je vous rendrais service si je le pouvais I would render you service if I could—je vous aurais rendu service si je l'avais pu I would have rendered you service if I had been able, &c.
- 39. The Imperative mood, is used for either commanding, exhorting, entreating, or permitting—as, venez ici come herefaites cela do that—permettez-moi de sortir allow me to go out, &c.
- 40. The Subjunctive mood, represents a person or a thing, under a condition, motive, wish, or supposition, and is dependent on a conjunction—as, je souhaite qu'il vienne I wish (that) e may come, &c. In English the conjunction is often unerstood.

Of Tenses.

41. Tenses indicate whether an action, is doing, has been lone, or will be done: hence three tenses, the present, the

past, and the future. These tenses have been subdivided, to mark their difference with accuracy.

- 42. The tenses of verbs are divided into simple and compound.
- 43. Simple tenses are those which are conjugated without the help of either the auxiliary, Avoir to have, or Etre to be.
- 44. Compound tenses, (which have also other names, which indicate more clearly their use,) are those which are formed with the help of either the auxiliary, Avoir to have, or Etre to be; to which the past participle of the verb to be conjugated, is joined.

Names and Number of Tenses in each Mood.

- 45. The Infinitive mood has five tenses; The present, (which is the root of the verb.) The past or perfect, (or compound of the present,) The participle present or active, The compound of the participle present, and The participle past or passive.
- 46. The Indicative mood has eight tenses;
 The present,
 The perfect or preterit indefinite, (or compound of the present,)
 The imperfect,
 The pluperfect, (or compound of the imperfect,)
 The preterit definite,
 The preterit anterior, (or compound of the preterit definite,)
 The future absolute, and

The future anterior, (or compound of the future absolute.)

- 47. The Conditional mood has two tenses; The present, and The past, (or compound of the present.)
- 48. The Imperative mood has but one tense, which is at once present and future. Present with respect to the action of commanding, and future with respect to the thing enjoined
- 49 The Subjunctive mood has four tenses; The present or future, The preterit or past, (or compound of the present,) The imperfect, and The pluperfect, (or compound of the imperfect.)

Of Numbers.

- 50. Number, is the form which verbs assume, to denote their agreement with their nominatives.
- 51. There are two numbers in every tense: the singular, which is employed when only one thing, or one person is mentioned—as, la maison tombe the house is falling—Joseph parle Joseph speaks. And the plural, which is employed when more than one thing, or more than one person are mentioned—as, les maisons tombent the houses are falling—Joseph et Jean parlent Joseph and John speak.

Of Persons.

52. Each number has three persons.

First Person.

53. The first person is the person who speaks, or the persons who speak; it is designated by je I, in the singular—as, je pense I think and by nous we, in the plural—as, nous pensons we think.

Second Person.

- 54. The second person is the person spoken to, or the persons spoken to; it is expressed by tu thou, for the singular—as, tu penses thou thinkest; and by vous you, for the plural—as, vous pensez you think.
- 55. When in speaking to one person, we wish to be polite and respectful; custom has established in modern languages that the second person plural be used instead of the second person singular: thus, for instance, a person speaking to Mr A..., instead of saying tu es ici thou art here—will say vous êtes ici you are here; as he would if he was speaking to several persons
- 56. When one person only is spoken to, if an adjective comes after the verb, that adjective is put in the singular, although, through politeness and custom, the verb be in the plural: thus in speaking to Mr. A..., I shall say vous êtes fort you are strong—whereas in speaking to several persons, the adjective will be in the plural; speaking to Messrs A... and B..., I shall say vous êtes forts you are strong.
- 57. When in addressing ourselves to a person, politeness or respect induces us to use a dignifying expression, instead of a personal pronoun of the second person, the verb as well as what relates to that expression, is put in the faird person: for instance, instead of saying Monsieur avez-vous eu la bonté de penser à ce que vous m'avez promis, we say Monsieur a-t-il eu la bonté de penser à ce qu'il m'a promis? Have you been so kind, Sir, as to think of what you promised me? The literal translation of the French is: Sir has he had the goodness to think to that he has promised me.

Third Person.

58. The third person, is the person spoken of or the persons spoken of; it is expressed by il he or it; or elle she or it, for the singular, or by any noun in the singular—as, il parle he speaks—elle parle she speaks—l'homme parle man speaks. And by ils they—elles they, or any noun in the plural—as, ils parlent they speak—elles parlent they speak—les hommes parlent men speak.

Different Ways of Conjugating Verbs.

59. There are four ways of conjugating verbs:—1st, Affirmatively; 2d, Negatively; 3d, Interrogatively; 4th, Negatively and Interrogatively.

First Way.

60. Affirmatively. When verbs are preceded by their nomnatives or subjects, and used without any negation, they are said to be conjugated affirmatively—as, je parle I speak—tu parles thou speakest, &c.

Second Way.

61. Negatively. Verbs are conjugated negatively, by placing ne immediately after the nominative or subject of the verb; and pas after the verb, in simple tenses—as, je ne parle pas I speak not, &c. In compound tenses, ne is placed as in the simple tenses, after the nominative or subject of the verb; but pas is placed between the auxiliary and the participle past, of the verb—as, je n'ai pas parlé I have not spoken. Ne and pas are generally placed together, before the infinitive present—as, ne pas parler not to speak; however a few writers place ne before the infinitive present, and pas after; ne parler pas not to speak.

Third Way.

62 Interrogatively. Verbs are conjugated interrogatively in French, by placing the pronoun, which is the nominative or subject of the verb, after the verb, in simple tenses; the pronoun must be joined to the verb by a hyphen—as, parlé-je do i speak—parles-tu dost thou speak—parle-t-il does he speak, &c. In compound tenses, the pronoun must be placed after the auxiliary, that is, between the auxiliary and the participle past of the verb; the pronoun must also be joined to the auxiliary by a hyphen—as, ai-je parlé have I spoken—as tu parlé hast thou spoken—a-t-il parlé has he spoken, &c.

63. When a noun instead of a personal pronoun is the nominative of the verb, in the interrogative sentence, this noun, subject of the question, is placed before the verb; and either of the pronouns il, elle, ils, or elles, according to the gender and number of the noun, is added and placed after the verb in simple tenses, joined to it by a hyphen; and in compound tenses, after the auxiliary, joined to it by a hyphen.

Example in Simple Tenses.

Mon frère sait-il? My brother knows he?

Meaning Does my brother know?

Example in Compound Tenses.

Mes frères avaient-ils chanté? My brothers had they sung?

Meaning Had my brothers sung?

Observations.

64. 1st, The first person of the present of the indicative mood, ending with e mute, (see page 44,) in all the verbs of the first conjugation, and in about fifteen of the irregular verbs of the second, we are obliged, to avoid a disagreeable sound, to put an acute accent on the e mute, when used interrogatively—as, je parle I speak—parlé-je do I speak—j'ouvre

I open—wwré-je do I open, &c.

65. 2d, When the first person singular of the present of the indicative, of any verb, has only one syllable, we cannot use it interrogatively; thus, we cannot say, vends-je do I sell—prends-je do I take, &c. We have recourse to a different expression, we say, est-ce que je vends do I sell—est-ce que je prends do I take, &c. The only exceptions that custom authorises—are, fais-je do I do—dis-je do I say—dois-je do I owe—vois-je do I see—ai-je have I—and vais-je do I go.

66. 3d, When the third person singular of any tense, ends with e or a, we are obliged, to avoid a disagreeable sound, to put a t between two hyphens: thus, -t-, between the verb and the pronoun, il or elle—as, a-t-il has he—a-t-elle has sho—parle-t-il does he speak—parle-t-elle does she

speak, &c.

67. 4th, The imperative mood, and the subjunctive mood, cannot be used interrogatively; we however, can say, in the present of the subjunctive, puissé-je may I; and in the imperfect of the subjunctive, dussé-je were I obliged to.

Fourth Way.

68. Negatively and Interrogatively. Verbs are conjugated negatively and interrogatively, in French, by placing in simple tenses ne before the verb, the subject or nominative pronoun, after the verb, joined to it by a hyphen, and pas after the pronoun—as ne parlé-je pas? do I not speak? &c. And in compound tenses, by placing ne before the verb, the subject or nominative pronoun, after the auxiliary; and pas after the pronoun; then comes the participle past of the verb, to be conjugated, which comes last, n'ai-je pas parlé? have I not spoken? &c.

69. When a noun instead of a personal pronoun, is the nominative of the verb, in a sentence both negative and interrogative, this noun, subject of the question, is placed before the verb, and either of the pronouns, il, elle, ils, or elles, is added, and placed after the verb in simple tenses, joined to it by a typhen; and in compound tenses, after the auxiliary, joined to it by a hyphen.

Example in Simple Tenses.

Ma sœur ne sait-elle pas? My sister knows she not?

Meaning Does not my sister know?

Example in Compound Tenses.

Mes sœurs n'avaient-elles pas de la My sisters had they not sung?

Meaning Had not my sisters sung?

70. The four observations made with regard to the conjugation of verbs interrogatively, apply also to verbs conjugated both negatively and interrogatively.

Conjugation of the Auxiliary Verbs.

- 71. The auxiliary verbs *avoir* to have, and *ètre* to be, being used in the formation of the compound tenses of all the other verbs, it will be proper to begin by their conjugation.
- 72. Avoir to have, is employed as an auxiliary, to conjugate its own compound tenses—so that any compound tenses of avoir to have, is one of its simple tenses, to which the participle past has been added; thus the preterit indefinite, (or compound of the present,) is formed with the present indicative, j'ai I have, to which the participle past, eu had, is added—j'ai cu I have had—tu as eu thou hast had, &c.; and so on of the other compound tenses.
- 73 The compound tenses of être to be, are formed with the help of avoir to have, so that any compound tense of être to be, is composed of a simple tense of avoir to have, to which the participle past of être to be, is added; thus the preterit indefinite, (or compound of the present,) is formed with the present indicative, j'ai I have, of avoir to have, to which the participle past, été been, of être to be, is added; j'ai été I have been—ru as été thou hast been, &c.; and so on, of the other compound tenses.
- 74. Observe that the terminations of the imperfects, and of the conditionals, which are now generally spelt ais, ais, ait, aient, in all verbs, were formerly, and are still now, by a few writers, spelt ois, ois, oit, cient. Both ways are pronounced alike, but the new spelling is nearer the provinciation than the old one.

ami, âne, te, écrit, mère, être, idole, gîte, opéra, ôter, tout, voil? 2st. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom eel. opera. over. too, ful

tCONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERS.

(Affirmatively.) Avoir to have.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT. to have a.voir

-Re PAST OF PERFECT, or compound of the present.

avoir eu to have had -O-PARTICIPLE PRESENT OF ACTIVE.

ayant having

COMPOUND OF THE PARTICIPLE PRESENT.

ayant eu having had é yan tu PARTICIPLE PAST OF PERFECT OF PASSIVE.

eu, m, s, eue, f, s, eus, m, p, eues, f, p, had

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

-17-

J'ai I have thou hast tu as il a he has nous avons we have vous avez you have

ils ont they have PERFECT OF PRETERIT INDEFINITE,

or compound of the present. J'ai eu I have had tu as eu thou hast had il a eu he has had nous avons en we have had

vous avez eu you have had ils ont eu they have had

-H-IMPERFECT. J'avais I had tu avais thou hadst il avait he had nous avions we had vous aviez you had ils avaient they had

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect. J'avais eu I had had tu avais en thou hadst had il avait eu he had had nous avions eu we had had you had had vous aviez eu ils avaient eu they had had †See page 1, art. 7. tu a i la nou za von vou za vá il zon

jė

e voi»

a voi ru

é van

ié u tu a zu i la u nou za von zu vou za vé zu il zon tu

ja vè tu a vè ila vè nou za vi on von za vi é il za và

ja vè zu tu a vė zu i la vè tu nou za vi on zu vou za vi é zu il za vè tu

inur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boite. boîte. encre, ingrat. onde. un, amex. j, as s in plea sure. gn, as ni in u nion. ill, as lli, in Wi lli am.

FRETERIT DEFINITE.

Veus I had
tu eus theu hadst
ii eut he had
nous eûmes we had
vous eûtes you had
ils eurent they had

tu u
i lu
nou zum
vou zut
il zur

in

-K- PRET

PRETERIT ANTERIOR, or compound of the preterit.

J'eus eu tu eus eu il eut eu nous eûmes eu vous eûtes eu ils eurent eu I had had thou hadst had he had had we had had you had had they had had ju zu
tu u zu
i lu tu
nou zum zu
vou zut zu
il zur tu

- <u>I</u> ,-

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

J'aurai tu auras il aura nous aurons vous aurez ils auront I shall or will have thou shalt or wilt have he shall or will have we shall or will have you shall or will have they shall or will have jo ré
tu o râ
i lo ra
nou zo ron
vou zo ré
il zo ron

-M-

FUTURE ANTERIOR,

or compound of the future.

J'aurai eu tu auras eu il aura eu nous aurons eu vous aurez eu ils auront eu I shall or will have had thou shalt or wilt have had he shall or will have had we shall or will have had you shall or will have had they shall or will have had

jo ré u
tu o râ zu
i lo ra u
nou zo ron zu
vou zo ré zu
il zo ron tu

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

N-

PRESENT.

l'aurais traurais il aurait

or might have thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst have he should, would, could, or might have we should, would could, or might have you should, would, could,

I should, would, could,

i lo rè nou zo ri on

jo re

tu o rè

neus aurions

or might have they should, would, could, or might have vou zo ri é il zo rè

ils auraient

6

ami. ane. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. voute arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. ed. opera. over. Pat. too. fool.

PAST. -0or compound of the present.

J'aurais eu, or j'eusse eu tu aurais eu, or tu eusses eu il aurait eu. or il eût eu nous aurions eu, or nous eussions eu vous auriez eu. or vous eussiez eu ils auraient eu. or ils eussent eu

I should, would, could, or might have had thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst have had he should, would, could, or might have had we should, would, could, or might have had you should, would, could, or might have had they should, would, could, or might have had

jo rè zu jus u tu o rè zu tu us su i lo rè tu i lu tu nou zo ri on zu nou su si m su vou zo ri é zu ' vou su si é zu il zo rè tu il sus tu

-P-

12

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

aie qu'il ait ayons avez qu'ils aient

(thou) have let him have let us have have (you) let them have

ki lè é yon é yé kil zè

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

-Q-Que j'aie que tu aies qu'il ait que nous ayons que vous ayez qu'ils aient

that I may have that thou mayst have that he may have that we may have that you may have that they may have

ke jè ke tu è ki lè ke nou zé yon ke vou zé yé kil zè

- R-

PRETERIT Or PAST,

Que j'aie eu que tu aies eu qu'il ait eu que nous ayons eu que vous ayez eu qu'ils aient eu

or compound of the present that I may have had that thou mayst have had that he may have had that we may have had that you may have had that they may have had

ke jè u ke tu è zu ki lè tu ke nou zé yon zu ke vou zé yé zu kil zè tu

IMPERFECT.

Que j'eusse que tu eusses gu'il eût que nous eussions que vous eussiez qu'ils eussent

that I might have that thou mightst have that he might have that we might have that you might have that they might have

ke jus ke tu us ki lu ke nou zu si on ke vou zu si é kil zus

PLUPERFECT,

Que j'eusse eu que lu eusses eu qu'il eût eu que nous eussions eu que vous eussiez eu qu'ils eussent eu

or compound of the imperfect. that I might have had that thou mightst have had that he might have had that we might have had that you might have had that they might have had

ke jus u ke tu us zu ki lu tu ke nou zu si can zu ke vou zu si é zu kil zus tu

je né pá zu

tu nà pâ zu

il na pâ zu

13

AVOIR

to have

mur. mûr. jeune. jeune. boite. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un amen i, as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in William

CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERB

to have Avoir

(Negatively.)

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT. - A-

ue pas avoir not to have ne på za vou

PAST OF PERFECT. or compound of the present.

not to have had na voir på zu n'avoir pas eu

PARTICIPLE PRESENT Or ACTIVE.

n'avant pas not having né van på

COMPOUND OF THE PARTICIPLE PRESENT.

n'ayant pas eu having not had né yan på zu

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

I have not Je n'ai pas je né på tu n'as pas thou hast not tu na pa he has not il na på il n'a pas we have not nous n'avons pas nou na von à vous n'avez pas you have not vou na vé på ils n'ont pas they have not il non bà

PERFECT OF PRETERIT INDEFINITE. -Gor compound of the present.

I have not had Je n'ai pas eu tu n'as pas eu thou hast not had he has not had il n'a pas eu we have not had nousn'a vons pas eu you have not had vous n'avez pas eu

nou na von 52 20 vou na vé pâ zu ils n'ont pas eu they have not had il non pâ zu

IMPERFECT. -H-

Je n'avais pas I had not je na ve på thou hadst not tu n'avais pas tu na vè pâ he had not il n'avait pas il na vè pâ we had not nou na vi on pa nous n'avions pas vous n'aviez pas you had not vou na vi é på they had not ils n'avaient pas il na vè på

PLUPERFECT. or compound of the imperfect.

Je n'avais pas eu I had not had je na ve pa zu thou hadst not had tu n'avais pas eu tu na vè pâ zu il n'avait pas eu he had not had il na vè pa zu nous n'avions pas eu we had not had nou na vi on pâ zu vous n'aviez pas eu you had not had vou na vie pa zu ils n'avaient pas cu they had not had il na vè pâ zu

ami. ane. te écrit. mère. êtne. idole. gîte, opéra. ôter. tout. voûte at. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. teo, fool.

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

le n'eus pas u n'eus pas il n'eut pas aous n'eûmes pas vous n'eûtes pas ls n'eurent pas

I had not thou hadst not he had not we had not you had not they had not

je nu på tu nu på il nu pâ nou num på vou nut pâ il nur på

K -

PRETERIT ANTERIOR, or compound of the preterit.

Je n'eus pas eu tu n'eus pas eu il n'eut pas eu nous n'eûmes pas eu we had not had vous n'eûtes pas eu ils n'eurent pas eu

I had not had thou hadst not had he had not had you had not had they had not had

je nu pâ zu tu nu pâ zu il nu pâ zu nou num pâ zu vou nut pâ zu il nur på zu

-E.-

Je n'aurai pas tu n'auras pas il n'aura pas nous n'aurons pas vous n'aurez pas ils n'auront pas

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

I shall or will not have thou shalt or wilt not have he shall or will not have we shall or will not have you shall or will not have they shall or will not have

je no ré pâ tu no râ pâ il no ra pâ nou no ron pâ vou no ré pâ il no ron pâ

-34-

FUTURE ANTERIOR, or compound of the future.

'e n'aurai pas eu tu n'auras pas eu il n'aura pas eu nous n'aurons pas eu vous n'aurez pas eu els n'auront pas eu

I shall or will not have had. thou shatt or wilt not have had he shall or will not have had we shall or will not have had you shall or will not have had they shall or will not have had

je no ré på zu tu no râ pâ zu il no ra pâ zu nou no ron pâ 15 vou no ré pâ zu il no ron på zu

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-Je n'aurais pas tu n'aurais pas il n'aurait pas neus n'aurions pas vous n'auriez pas ils n'auraient pas

PRESENT.

I should, would, could, or might not have thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst. or mightst not have he should, would, could, or might not have we should, would, could, or might not have you should, would, could, or might not have they should, would, could, or maght not have

je no rè pâ tu no rè pâ il no rè på nou no ri on på vou no ri é på il no rè pâ

mur mar, jeune. jeune. boite, boite, ancre, ingrat. unde. un, amen. 'j, as s in plea sure. gn, as m in union. ill, as lle, in William.

»O= PAST.

or compound of the present. Je n'aurais pas eu, I should, would, could, or je n'eusse pas eu or might not have had tu n'aurais pas eu, thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst, tu no rè pà zu or tu n'eusses pas eu or mightst not have had il n'aurait pas eu, he should, would, could, or il n'eût pas eu or might not have had nous n'aurions pas eu, we should, would, could, or nous n'eussions pas eu or might not have had vous n'auriez pas eu, you should, would, could, or might not have had or vous n'eussiez pas eu ils n'auraient pas eu. they should, would could, or ils n'eussent pas eu or might not have had

je no rè pâ zu ie nus pá zu tu nus pâ zu il no rè pâ zu il nu på zu nou no ri on på zu nou nu si on pâ zu vou no ri é på zu vou nu si é pâ zu il no rè pâ zu il nus på zu

15

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

n'aie pas qu'il n'ait pas n'ayons pas n'ayez pas qu'ils n'aient pas

have not (thou) let him not have let us not have have not (you) let them not have nè pâ kil nè pâ né von på né yé pâ kil nè pâ

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Que je n'aie pas que tu n'aies pas qu'il n'ait pas

que nous n'ayons pas que vous n'ayez pas qu'ils n'aient pas -R-

PRESENT. that I may that thou mayst that he may that we may that you may that they may

kej nè på kil nè pâ ke tu nè pâ ke nou né yon pâ ke vou né vé pâ kil nè pâ

PRETERIT or PAST, or compound of the present,

Que je n'aie pas eu que tu n'aies pas eu qu'i' n'ait pas eu que nous n'ayons pas eu que vous n'ayez pas eu qu'ils n'aient pas eu

that I may that thou mayst that he may that we may that you may that they may

kej nè pâ zu ke tu nè pâ zu kil nè pâ zu ke nou né yon pâ zu ke vou né yé pâ zu kil nè pâ zu

IMPERFECT.

Que je n'eusse pas que tu n'eusses pas qu'il n'eût pas que nous n'eussions pas que vous n'eussiez pas qu'ils n'eussent pas

-T-

that I might that thou mightst that he might that we might that you might that they might

kej nus pa ke tu na. kil nu pâ ke tu nus pâ ke nou nu si on pâ ke vou nu si é pâ kil nus pâ

PLUPERFECT, or compound of the imperfect.

Que je n'eusse pas eu que tu n'eusses pas eu qu'il n'eût pas eu que nous n'eussions pas eu that we might que vous n'eussiez pas eu that you might qu'ils n'eussent pas eu

that I might that thou mightst that he might that they might

kej nus pa zu ž ke tu nus pâ zu kil nu pâ zu ke nou na si ke nou nu si on pa zu ke vou nu si é pâ zu kil nus nê zu

ami. âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. voûte. at arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERB.

Avoir to have. (Interrogatively.)

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT. F-

-G-

-1-

-J-

Ai-je	have I	éj
as-tu	hast thou	â tu
a-t-il	has he	a til
avons-nous	have we	a von nou
avez-vous	have you	a vé vou
ont-ils	have they	on til

PERFECT OF PRETERIT INDEFINITE.

or compound of the present.

Li-je eu	have I had	éj u
s-tu eu	hast thou had	â tu u
-t-il eu	has he had	a til u
vons-nous eu	have we had	a von nou zu
vez-vous eu	have you had	a vé vou zu
nt-ils eu	have they had	on til . 1
s-tu eu -t-il eu vons-nous eu vez-vous eu	hast thou had has he had have we had have you had	â tu u a til u a von nou zu a vé vou zu

~H-IMPERFECT.

Avais-je	had I	a vèj
avais-tu	hadst thou	a vè tu
avait-il	had he	a vè til
avions-nous	had we	a vi on nou
aviez-vous	had you	a vi é vou
avaient-ils	had they	a vè til

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

Avais-je eu	had I had	a vèj u	
avais-tu eu	hadst thou had	a vè tu u	
avait-il eu	had he had	a vè til u	
a vions-nous eu	had we had	a vi on nou 🚁	
aviez-vous eu	had you had	a vi é vou zu	
avaient-ils cu	had they had	a vè til zu	

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

had I	- uj
hadst thou	u tu
had he	u til
had we	um nou
had you	ut vou
had they	ur til
	hadst thou had he had we had you

17

mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boite. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen.

1, as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in William.

J, I	8.1,	,
	RETERIT ANTERIOR, compound of the preterit	
	had I had	ui u
Eus-je eu eus-tu eu	hadst thou had	u tu u
eut-il eu	had he had	u ti lu
enmes-nous eu	had we had	um neu zu
eûtes-vous eu	had you had	ut vou zu
urent-ils eu	had they had	ur til zu
-L- F	UTURE ABSOLUTE.	
Aurai-je	shall or will I have	o réj
auras-tu	shalt or wilt thou have	o râ tu
aura-t-il	shall or will he have	o ra til
aurons-nous	shall or will we have	o ron nou
aurez-vous	shall or will you have	o ré vou
auront-ils	shall or will they have	o ron til
	UTURE ANTERIOR,	
	compound of the future.	
Aurai-je eu	shall or will I have had	o réj u
auras-tu eu	shalt or wilt thou have had	o râ tu u
aura-t-il eu	shall or will he have had	o ra til u
	shall or will we have had	
aurons-nous eu		o ron nou zv
aurez-vous eu	shall or will you have had	o ré vou zu
auront-ils eu	shall or will they have had	o ron til zu
	CONDITIONAL MOOD.	
-N- P1	RESENT.	
Auraia io	should, would, could,	o rèj
Aurais-je	or might I have	o rej
annaia tu	shouldst, wouldst, couldst,	o rè tu
aurais-tu	or mightst thou have	o re tu
i4 :1	should, would, could,	a =2 401
aurait-il	or might he have	o rè til
	should, would, could,	
aurions-nous	or might we have	o ri on neu
	should, would, could,	
auriez-vous	or might you have	o ri é vou
, , , ,	should, would, could,	
a'uraient-ils	or might they have	o rè til
«O»	· ·	
	PAST, ound of the present.	
Aurais-je eu,	should, would, could,	o rdi n
		o rèj u
or eussé-je eu	or might I have had	u séj u
aurais-tu eu,	shouldst, wouldst, couldst,	o rè tu u
or eusses-tu eu	or mightst thou have had	us tu u
aurait-il eu	should, would, could,	o rè til eu
or eût-il zu	or might he have had	u ti lu
aurions-nous eu,	should, would, could,	o ri on nou zu
or eussions-nous en	or might we have had	u si on nou zu
auriez-vous eu,	should, would, could,	o ri é vou zr
or eussiez-vous eu	or might you have had	u si é vou zu
auraient-ils eu,	should, would, could,	o rè til zu
or eussent-ils cu	or might they have had	us til zu

ami. âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte, opéra. ôter. tout. voûte. Pat. arm. tub. ale. mare. there, idiom, cel. opera, over, too.

CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERB.

Avoir to have

(Negatively and Interrogatively.)

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT. - F -

have I not N'ai-ie pas hast thou not n'as-tu pas n'a-t-il pas has he not n'avons-nous pas have we not have you not a'avez-vous pas n'ont-ils pas have they not

néj pâ nâ tu pâ na til på na von nou pâ na vé vou pâ non til på

PERFECT OF PRETERIT INDEFINITE. -Gor compound of the present.

have I not had N'ai je pas eu n'as-tu pas eu

n'a-t-il pas eu n'avons-nous pas eu have we not had n'avez-vous pas eu have you not had n'ont-ils pas eu

hast thou not had has he not had have they not had

néj pâ zu nâ tu pâ zu na til på zu na von nou på zu na vé vou på zu non til på zu

-H-· IMPERFECT.

had I not N'avais-je pas hadst thou not n'avais-tu pas n'avait-il pas had he not had we not n'avions-nous pas n'aviez-vous pas had you not had they not n'avaient-ils pas

na vèj på na vè tu på na vè til pâ na vi on nou på na vi é vou pâ na vè til på

PLUPERFECT. -1or compound of the imperfect.

N'avais-je pas eu had I not had n'avais-tu pas eu hadst thou not had n'avait-il pas eu had he not had n'avions-nous pas eu had we not had n'aviez-vous pas eu had you not had n'avaient-ils pas eu had they not had

na vèj på zu na vè tu på zu na vè til pâ zu na vi on nou på zu na vi é vou pâ zu na vè til på zu

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

had I not N'eus-je pas hadst thou not n'eus-tu pas n'eut-il pas had he not had we no n'eûmes-hous pas n'eutes-rous pas had you not n'eurent ils pas · had they not

nujpâ nu tu på nu til på num nou pâ nut vou på nur til på

mu. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boite. boîte. ancre, ingrat. onde. un, amen ill, as lli, in Willeam i, as s in plea sure. gn, as ni in u nion.

-K-PRETERIT ANTERIOR.

or compound of the preterit.

N'eus-je pas eu a'eus-tu pas eu n'eut-il pas eu n'eûmes-nous pas eu had we not had n'eûtes-vous pas eu n'eurent-ils pas eu

had I not had hadst thou not had had he not had had you not had had they not had

nuj pâ zu nu tu pâ zu nu til på zu num nou pâ zu nut vou pâ zu nur til på zu

N'aurai-je pas n'auras-tu pas n'aura-t-il pas n'aurons-nous pas n'aurez-vous pas n'auront-ils pas

FUTURE ABSOLUTE. shall or will I not have shalt or wilt thou not have shall or will he not have shall or will we not have shall or will you not have shall or will they not have

no réj pâ no rấ tu pâ no ra til på no ron nou pâ no ré vou pà no ron til pâ

FUTURE ANTERIOR, -Mor compound of the future.

N'aurai-je pas eu "auras-tu pas eu n'aura-t-il pas eu n'aurez-vous pas eu n'auront-ils pas eu

shall or will I not have had shalt or wilt thou not have had shall or will he not have had n'aurons-nous pas eu shall or will we not have had shall or will you not have had shall or will they not have had

no réj pâ zu no râ tu pâ zu no ra til på zu no ron nou pâ zu no ré vou pâ zu no ron til på zu

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PRESENT.

- N-N'aurais-je pas n'aurais-tu pas n'aurait-il pas n'aurions-nous pas a'auriez-vous pas n'auraient-ils pas

should, would, could, or might I not have shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst thou not have should, would, could, or might he not have should, would, could, or might we not have should, would, could, or might you not have should, would, could, or might they not have PAST.

should, would, could,

2 D

no rè til pâ

no rèj pâ

no rè tu pâ

no rè til pâ

ac uon no ir on

no ri é vou på

or compound of the present.

N'aurais-je pas eu, or n'eussé-je pas eu n'aurais-tu pas eu, or n'eusses-tu pas eu n'aurait il pas eu, or n'eût-il pas eu

n'auriez-vous pas eu,

n'auraient-ils pas eu,

ar n'eussent-ils pas eu

or might I not have had shouldst, wouldst, couldst. or mightst thou not have had should, would, could, or might he not have had n'aurions-nous pas eu, should, would, could, or n'eussions-nous pas eu or might we not have had should, would, could, or n'eussiez-vous pas eu or might you not have had should, would could, or might they not have had

no rèj på zu nu séj pâ zu no rè tu pá zu nus tu pâ zu no rè til pà zu nu til på zu no ri on nou pâ zu nu si on nou pâ zu no rié vou pa zu nu si é vou pa zu no rè til på zu nus til pa zu

¹ami. âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôte1. tout. voûte ²at. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool

CONJUGATION OF THE UNIPERSONAL VERB.

Y AVOIR

there to be

(Affirmatively.)

INFI	NIT	IVE	MOOD.
------	-----	-----	-------

-A-	PRESENT.	
Y avoir	there to be	i a voir
B-	PAST OF PERFECT,	
	or compound of the present.	
Y avoir eu	there to have been	i a voi ru
-C-	PARTICIPLE PRESENT OF ACTIVE.	
Y ayant	there being	i é yan
-D-	COMPOUND OF THE PARTICILLE PRESENT.	
Y ayant eu	there having been	i é yan tu
	INDICATIVE MOOD.	
-8-	PRESENT.	
llye	there is or there are	il ya
-G- P	ERFECT OF IRETERIT INDEFINITE,	
71	or compound of the present.	27
Ilyaea	there has been or there have been	il ya u
-H-	there was or there were	il ya ve
Il y avait	PLUPER FECT,	n ya ve
-I-	or compound of the imperfect.	
Il y avait eu		il ra vê tu
-1-	PRETERIT DEFINITE.	31,14 10 11
Il y eut	there was or there were	ilyu
-K-	PRETERIT ANTERIOR,	it yu
-0-	or compound of the preterit.	
Il y eut eu	there had been	1 yu tu
-L-	FUTURE ABSOLUTE.	-,
Il y aura	there will be	il yo ra
-M-	FUTURE ANTERIOR,	•
	or compound of the future	
Il y aura eu	there will have be *	il yo z z
	CONDITIONAL MOOD.	
- N =	PRESENT.	
ff y aurait	there would be	il yo r∂
0-	PAST,	
	or compound of the present.	.,
il y aurait e		il yo rè ₩
	SUBJUNCTIVE MCCP	
-Q-	PRESENT.	
Qu'il y ait	that there may be	kil yè
-R-	PRETERIT OF PAST,	
43 19 34 a	or compound of the present.	Lil 112 de
Qu'il y ait e	that there may have been IMPERFECT.	kil y ł tr.
Qu'il y eût	that there might be	kil yu
Quiry eut	PLUPERFECT.	6.14 y G
	r compound of the imperfect.	
Qu'il y eût e		kil yu tu
an your		,

mur. mur. jeune. jeune. boite. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen. j, as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in William.

CONJUGATION OF THE UNIPERSONAL VERB.

YAVOIR

Qu'il n'y eût pas

PLUPERFECT, or compound of the imperfect. m'il n'y eût pas eu that there might not have been

there to be

(Negatively.)

kil gnu pâ

kil gnu pa zu

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT. Ne pas y avoir not there to be ne på zi a voir PAST Or PERFECT, - kor compound o, the present. Ne pas y avoir eu not there to have been ne pâ zi a voi ru PARTICIPLE PRESENT Or ACTIVE. -6)-N'y ayant pas there not being ni é yan pâ COMPOUND OF THE PARTICIPLE PRESENT N'y ayant pas eu there not having been ni é van pâ zu INDICATIVE MOOD. PRESENT. - H-Il n'y a pas there is not or there are not il gna pâ PERFECT OF PRETERIT INDEFINITE. or compound of the present. there has not been Il n'y a pas eu il gna pâ zu or there have not been IMPERFECT. II n'y avait pas there was not or there were not il gna vè på -I-PLUPERFECT. or compound of the imperfect. Il n'v avait pas eu there had not been il gna vè på za PRETERIT DEFINITE. Il n'y eut pas there was not or there were not il gnu på -K-PRETERIT ANTERIOR, or compound of the preterit. Il n'y eut pas eu there had not been il gnu på zu FUTURE ABSOLUTE. Il n'y aura pas there will not be il gno ra på - Mi -FUTURE ANTERIOR. or compound of the future. Il n'y aura pas eu there will not have been il gno ra på zu CONDITIONAL MOOD. - N-PRESENT. lln'v gurait pas there would not be il gno rè pa -()-PAST, or compound of the present. Il n'v aurait pas eu there would not have been il gno rè pa zu SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD. PRESENT. Qu'il n'y ait pas that there may not be kil gnè pâ PRETERIT OF PAST, • R • or compound of the present, Qu'il n'v ait pas eu that there may not have been kil gnè pâ zu IMPERFECT. that there might not be

ami. âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. voûte 2at. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

CONJUGATION OF THE UNIPERSONAL VERB.

Y AVOIR

there to be (Interrogatively)

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-F-

PRESENT.

Ya-t-il

is there or are there

va til

PERFECT OF PRETERIT INDEFINITE,

or compound of the present.

Y a-t-il eu

has there been or have there been ya ti lu

IMPEREECT.

Y avait-il

was there or were there

ya vè til

-11-

PLUPER FECT.

or compound of the imperfect.

Y avait-il eu

had there been

ya vè ti le

-3-

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

Y cut-il

Y eut-il eu

I aura-t-il

was there or were there

yn til

-K-

PRETERIT ANTERIOR,

or compound of the preterit.

had there been.

yu ti lu

1.-

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

will there b.

yo ra til

-M-

FUTURE ANTERIOR,

or compound of the future.

V aura-t-il eu

will there have been

yo ra ti lu

CONDITIONAL MOCU.

-N-

PRESENT

Y aurait-il

would there be

yo rè til

-C-

PAST

or compound of the present.

Taurait-il en

would there have been

vo rè ti lu

3 mui mir, jeune, jeune, boite, boîte, ancre, ingrat, onde, un, amen. , as s ir pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in William.

CONJUGATION OF THE UNIPERSONAL VERB.

there to be (Negatively and Interrogatively.) AVOIR

INDICATIVE MOOD.

F-PRESENT.

N'v a-t-il pas is there not or are there not gna til på

PERFECT OF PRETERIT INDEFINITE. or compound of the present.

N'v a-t-il pas eu has there not been gna til på zu or have there not been

-H-IMPERFECT.

N'y avait-il pas was there not or were there not gna ve til på

PLUPERFECT, or compound of the imperfect.

N'y avait-il pas eu had there not been gna vê til pâ zu

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

N'v eut-il pas was there not or were there not gnu til på

PRETERIT ANTERIOR. -Kor compound of the preterit.

N'v ent-il pas eu had there not been gnu til på zu

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

will there not be N'v aura -t-il pas gno ra til på

FUTURE ANTERIOR, or compound of the future.

N'y aura-t-il pas eu will there not have been gno ra til på zu

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

N-PRESENT.

N'y aurait-il pas would there not be gno rè til pâ

PAST, 0-

or compound of the present

N'y aurait-il pas eu would there not have been gno rè til pa su

'ami. âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. voite.
2at. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

†CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERB.

ÊTRE

to be

(Affirmatively.)

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Aêtre

PRESENT.

ê tre

-B-

PAST OF PERFECT, or compound of the present.

avoir été

to have been

a voi ré té

-cétant PARTICIPLE PRESENT OF ACTIVE.
being

é tan

-D-

COMPOUND OF THE PARTICIPLE PRESENT.

, wu

ayant été

having been

é yan té té

-E- P

été

PARTICIPLE PAST OR PERFECT OR PASSIVE.

e te

been

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Je suis

il est

-G-

J'ai été

I am
thou art
he is
we are
you are

tu è i lè nou som vou zêt

il son

ié é té

ie su i

uous sommes ons êtes iis sont

PERFECT OF PRETERIT INDEFINITE.

or compound of the present.

I have been

they are

tu as été il a été nous avons été

thou hast been he has been we have been you have been tu â zé té i la é té nou za von zé té vou za vé zé té

il zon té té

vous avez été ils ont été -H-

they have been

J'étais tu étais il était nous étions vous étiez ils étaient

I was thou wast he was we were you were they were jé tè tu é tè il é tè nou zé ti on vou zé ti é il zé tè

t-

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

J'avais été tu avais été il avait été nous avions été vous aviez été ils avaient été I had been
I had been
thou hadst been
he had been
we had been
you had been
they had been

ja vè zé té tu a vè zé té i la vè té té nou za vi on zé té vou za vi é zé té il za vè té té mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boite. boite. uncre, ingrat. onde. un, amen. i, as s in plea sure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in William.

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

Je fus I was tu fus thou wast il fut. he mas nous fûmes we were vous fûtes you were ils furent they were

je fu tu fu il fu nou fuin vou fut il fur

25

PRETERIT ANTERIOR, -Kor compound of the preserit.

J'eus été tu eus été il eut été nous eûmes été vous eûtes été ils eurent été

I had been thou hadst been he had been we had been you had been they had been

iu zé té tu u zé té i lu té té nou zum zé té vou zut zé té il zur té té

FUTURE ABSOLUTE

tu seras il sera nous serons vous serez ils seront

Je serai

I shall or will be thou shalt or wilt be he shall or will be we shall or will be you shall or will be they shall or will be

je sré tu srâ il sra nou sron vou sré il sron

FUTURE ANTERIOR, or compound of the future.

J'aurai été tu auras été il aura été nous aurons été vous aurez été ils auront été

I shall or will have been thou shalt or wilt have been he shull or will have been we shall or will have been you shall or will have been they shall or will have been

jo ré é té tu o râ zé té il o ra é té nou zo ron zé té vou zo ré zé té il zo ron té té

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PRESENT. - N-

Je serais tu serais d serait nous serions vous seriez ils seraient

I should, would, could, or might be thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst be he should, would, could,

or might be we should, would, could, or might be

you should, would, could, or might be they should, would, could,

or might be

je srè

tu srè

il ard

nou se ri on

vou se ri é

il srè

26

lumi. âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. voîta. ²at. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too.

PAST 0or compound of the present.

ÊTRE

l'aurais été or j'eusse été tu aurais éte or tu eusses été il aurait été or il eût été nous aurions été or nous eussions été vous auriez été or vous eussiez été ils auraient été or ils eussent été

I should, would, could, or might have been thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst, tu o rè zé té or mightst have been he should, would, could, or might have been we should, would, could. or might have been you should, would, could, or might have been they should, would, could, or might have been

jo rè zé té jus é té tu us zé té i lo rè té té i lu té té nou zo ri on zé té nou zu si on zé té vou zo ri é zé té vou zu si é zé té il zo rè té t**é** il zus té té

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sois qu'il soit soyons soyes qu'ils soient

-P-

(thou) let him be let us be be (you) let them be

PRESENT.

soi kil soi soi yon soi yé kil soi

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

-Q-Que je sois que tu sois qu'il soit que nous soyons que vous soyez qu'ils soient

that I may be that thou mayst be that he may be that we may be that you may be that they may be

kej soi ke tu soi kil soi ke nou soi yon ke vou soi yé kil soi

PRETERIT Or PAST, or compound of the present,

Que j'aie été que tu aies été qu'il ait été que nous ayons été que vous ayez été qu'ils aient été

that I may have been that thou mayst have been that he may have been that we may have been that you may have been that they may have been IMPERFECT.

ke jè é té ke tu è zé té ki lè té té ke nou zé yon zé te ke vou zé yé zé té kil zè té té

Que je fusse que tu fasses gu'il fût

-T-

que nous fussions que vous fussiez qu'i s fussent

that I might be that thou mightst be that he might be that we might be that you might be that they might be

kej fus ke tu fus kil fu ke nou fu si on ke vou fu si é kil fus

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

Que j'eusse été que tu easses été qu'il eût été

qu'ils eussent été

that I might have been that thou mightst have been that he might have been que nous eussions été that we might have been que vous eussiez été that you might have been that they might have been

ke jus é té ke tu us zé té ki lu té té ke nou zu si on zé tô ke vou zu si é zé té kil zus té té

mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boite. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen i, as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in William.

CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERB.

ÊTRE

to be

(Negatively.)

27

INFINITIVE MOOD.

- A -

PRESENT.

Ne pas ètre

not to be

ne på zê tre

PAST or PERFECT. or compound of the present.

not to have been

ne på za voi rê té

ne pas avoir été n' étant pas

PARTICIPLE PRESENT Or ACTIVE,

not being

né tan pâ

COMPOUND OF THE PARTICIPLE PRESENT. n'ayant pas été

not having been

né yan pâ zé té

INDICATIVE MGOD.

-F-

PRESENT.

Je ne suis pas tu n'es pas il n'est pas nous ne sommes pas we are not vous n'êtes pas

ils ne sont pas

I am not thou art not he is not you are not they are not

jen su i på tu nè pâ il nè pâ noun som på vou nêt pâ il ne son pâ

PERFECT OF PRETERIT INDEFINITE. or compound of the present.

Je n'ai pas été tu n'as pas été il n'a pas été nous n'avons pas été we have not been vous n'avez pas été ils n'ont pas été

I have not been thou hast not been he has not been you have not been they have not been je né pà zé té tu na pa zé té il na pâ zé té nou na von på zé té vou na vé pâ ze té il non på zé té

IMPERFECT.

Je n'étais pas tu n'étais pas il n'était pas nous n'étions pas vous n'étiez pas ils n'étaient pas

I was not thou wast not he was not we were not you were not they were not je né tè pâ tu né tè pá il né tè pâ nou né ti or. på vou né ti é pà il né tè pâ

~I-

PLUPERFECT. or compound of the imperfect

Je n'avais pas été I had not been thou hadst not been tu n'avais pas été il n'avait pas été he had not been nous n'avions pas été we had not been vous n'aviez pas été you had not been ils n'avaient pas été they had not been

je na vè pâ zé te tu na vè pâ zé te il na vè på zé té nou na vi on pâ zé te vou na vi é pâ zé té il na vè pa ze té

'ami, ûne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. voûte. at, arm, tub, ale, mare, there, idiom, eel, opera, over. fool.

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

Je ne fus pas tu ne fus pas il ne fut pas nous ne fûmes pas vous ne fûtes pas ils ne furent pas

I was not thou wast not he was not we were not you were not they were not jen fu pâ tun fu pâ il ne fu pâ noun fum på voun fut pâ il ne fur på

-K -

PRETERIT ANTERIOR. or compound of the preterit.

Je n'eus pas été tu n'eus pas été il n'eut pas été nous n'eûmes pas été vous n'eûtes pas été ils n'eurent pas été

I had not been thou hadst not been he had not been we had not been you had not been they had not been

je nu pâ zé té tu nu pâ zé té il nu pâ zé té nou num pâ zé té vou nut på zé té il nur på zé té

-L-

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

Je ne serai pas tu ne seras pas il ne sera pas nous ne serons pas vous ne serez pas ils ne seront pas

I shall or will not be thou shalt or wilt not be he shall or will not be we shall or will not be you shall or will not be they shall or will not be

jen sré pâ tun srâ pâ il ne sra pà noun sron på voun sré pâ il ne sron på

-M-

FUTURE ANTERIOR,

or compound of the future.

Je n'aurai pas été iu n'auras pas été il n'aura pas été nous n'aurons pas été vous n'aurea pas été ils n'auront pas été

I shall or will not have been jno ré på zé té thou shalt or wilt not have been tu no ra pa zé té he shall or will not have been il no ra på zé té we shall or will not have been nou no ron på zé té you shall or will not have been vou no ré pâ zé té they shallor will not have been il no ron på zé té

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

N.

PRESENT.

Je ne serais pas tu ne serais pas d ne serait pas aous ne serions pas vous ne seriez pas Ils ne seraient pas

I should, would, could, or might not be thoushouldst, wouldst, couldst, tun srè pâ or mightst not be he should, would, could, or might not be we should, would, could, or might not be you should, would, could, or might not be they should, would, could, or might not be

jen srè pa il ne srè pa noun se ri on på voun se ri é pâ il ne srè pâ

mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boite. boite. ancre, ingrat. onde. un, ames.

4j, as s in plea sure. gn, as ni in u nion. ill, as lli, in Wi lli are

PAST,

or compound of the present.

Je n'aurais pas été I should, would. or je n'eusse pas été could, or might tu n'aurais pas été thou shouldst, wouldst, or tu n'eusses pas été couldst, or mightst n'aurait pas été he should, would, r il n'eût pas été could, or might nous n'aurions pas été we should, would, or nous n'eussions pas été could, or might vous n'auriez pas été you should, would, or vous n'eussiez pas été could, or might ils n'auraient pas été they should, would,

je no rè pâ zé té
je nus pâ zé té
tu no rè pâ zé té
tu nus pâ ze te
il no rè pâ zé té
il nu pâ zé té
nou no ri on pâ zé té
vou no ri é pâ zé té
vou nu si é pâ zé té
il no rè pâ zé té
il no rè pâ zé té
il nus pâ zé té

could, or might J IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Ne sois pas qu'il ne soit pas ne soyons pas ne soyez pas qu'ils ne soient pas

- p-

or ils n'eussent pas été

be not (thou)
let him not be
let us not be
be not (you)
let them not be

ne soi pâ kil ne soi pâ ne soi yon pâ ne soi yé pâ 'kil ne soi pâ

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Q- FRESENT.

Que je ne sois pas
que tu ne sois pas
qu'il ne soit pas
que nous ne soyons pas
que vous ne soyez pas
qu'ils ne soient pas

that I may
that thou mayst
that we may
that you may
that they may

PRETERIT Or PAST, or compound of the present.

Que je n'aie pas été that I may que tu n'aies pas été that thou mayst que nous n'ayons pas été that we may que vous n'ayez pas été that you may qu'ils n'aient pas été that they may

Que je ne fusse pas that I might que tu ne fusses pas that thou mightst qu'il ne fût pas that he might que nous ne fussier pas that we might que vous ne fussier pas that you might qu'ils ne fussent pas that they might properties.

or compound of the imperfect.

Que je n'eusse pas été that I might que tu n'eusses pas été that thou mightst qu'il n'eût pas été that he might que nous n'eussions pas été that we might que vous n'eussiez pas été that you might qu'ils n'eussent pas éte that they might

ke jen soi på
ke tun soi på
kil ne soi på
ke noun soi yon på
ke voun soi yé på
kil ne soi på

kej nè pâ zé té
ke tu nè pâ zé té
kil nè pâ zé té
ke nou né yon pâ ze té
ke vou né yé pâ zé té
kil nè pâ zé té

ke jen fus på
ke tun fus på
kil ne fu på
ke noun fu si on på
ke voun fu si é på
kil ne fus på

kej nus på zé té
ke tu nus på zé té
kil nu på zé té
ke nou nu si on på zé té
ko vou nu si é på zé té
kil nus på zé té

to be.

ami, âne, te écrit, mère, être, idole, gête, opéra, ôter, tout, voîte at. arm, tub. ale, mare, there, idiom, eel, opera, over, too, fobi,

CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERB

ÊTRE

to be

(Interrogatively.,

INDICATIVE MOOD.

F- PRESENT.

Guis-je am I
es-tu art thou
est-il is he
sommes-nous are we
êtes-vous are 2 ou
sont-ils are they

e tu è til som nou êt vou son til

G-

PERFECT OF PRETERIT INDEFINITE,

or compound of the present

Ai-jo été have I been
as-tu été hast thou been
a-t-il été has he been
avons-nous été have we been
avez-vous été have you been
have they been

é jé té â tu é té a ti lé té a von nou zé té a vé vou zé té on til zé té

Étais-je étais-tu était-il étions-nous étiez-vous étaient-ils was I
was thou
was he
were we
were you
were they

é tèj é tè tu é tè til é ti on nou é ti é vou é tè til

-1-

PLUPERFECT, or compound of the imperfect

Avais-je été had I been hadst thou been avait-il été had we been aviez-vous été aviez-vous été had you been had they been

a vè jé té
a vè tu é té
a vè ti lé té
a vi on nou zé té
a vi é vou zé té
a vè til zé té

- J-

PRETERIT DEFINITE,

Fus-je was I
fus-tu wast thou
tit-il was he
fûmes-nous were we
fûtes-vous were you
turent-ils oere they

fuj fu tu fu til fum nou fut vou fur til 5mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boîte. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen.
1, as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in William.

J, as s in picas	arc. gra as in in arton.	tti, as tti, iii vvitts
-K-	PRETERIT ANTERIOR,	
and the second s	r compound of the preterit.	
Eus-je été	had I been	u jé té
eus tu été	hadst thou been	u tu é té
eut-il été	had he been	u ti lé té
eûmes-nous été	had we been	um nou zé te
cûtes-vous été	had you been	ut vou zé té
eurent-ils été	had they been	ur til zé té
-L-	FUTURE ABSOLUTE.	
Serai-je	shall or will I be	se réj
seras-tu	shalt or wilt thou be	se rà tu
sera-t-il	shall or will he be	se ra til
serons-nous	shall or will we be	se ron nou
serez-vous	shall or will you be	se ré vou
seront-ils	shall or will they be	se ron til
	FUTURE ANTERIOR,	
	compound of the future	
Aurai-je été	shall or will I have been	o ré jé té
auras-tu été	shalt or will thou have been	o râ tu é té
aura-t-il été	shall or will he have been	o ra til é té
aurons-nous été	shall or will we have been	o ron nou zé té
aurez-vous été	shall or will you have been	o ré vou zé té
auront-ils été	shall or will they have been	o ron til zé té
	CONDITIONAL MOO	D.
-N-	PRESENT.	
0	should, would, could,	m2:
Serais-je	or might I be	se rèj
	shouldst, wouldst, couldst,	
merais-tu	or mightst thou be	se rè tu
** **	should, would, could,	> 411
serait-il	or might he be	se rè til
	should, would, could,	
serions-nous	or might we be	se ri on nou
	should, would, could,	: (
seriez-vous	or might you be	se ri é vou
	should, would, could,	2 423
seraient-ils	or might they be	se rè til
.0-	PAST,	
	apound of the present.	
Aurais-je été	should, would, could,	o rè jé té
or eressé-je été	or might I have been	u sé jé té
aurais-tu été	shouldst, wouldst, couldst,	o rè tu é té
or eusses-tu été	or mightst thou have been	
aurait-il été	should, would, could,	o rè ti lé té
or eût-il été	or might he have been	u ti lé té
aurions-nous été	should, would, could,	o ri on nou zé té
or eussions-nous été		u si on nou zé té
auriez-vous été	should, would, could,	o ri é vou zé té
or eussiez-vous été	or might you have been	u si é vou zé té
auraient-ils été	should, would, could,	o rè til zé té
or enssent-ils été	or might they have been	us til zé té
DI Cresciel-113 CIC	2 E	W4 000 20 00
	# LJ	

emi. ane. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gite. opéra. ôter. tout. voût : tat. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too.

CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERB.

ETRE to be (Negatively and Interrogatively.)

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-F-

PRESENT.

Ne suis-je pas n'es-tu pas n'est-il pas ne sommes-nous pas are we not n'êtes-vous pas ne sont-ils pas

am I not art thou not is he not are you not are they not

ne su ij på nè tu pà nè til på ne som nou på nêt vou pâ ne son til på

-G-

PERFECT OF PRETERIT INDEFINITE.

or compound of the present.

N'ai-je pas été n'as-tu pas été n'a-t-il vas été n'avons-nous pas été have we not been n'avez-vous pas été n ont-ils pas été

have I not been hast thou not been has he not been have you not been have they not been néi pâ zé té na tu pâ zé té na til på zé té na von nou på ze té na vé vou pâ zé té non til på zé té

IMPERFECT.

N'étais-je pas n'étais-tu pas n'était-il pas n'étions-nous pas n'étiez-vous pas n'étaient-ils pas

was I not wast thou not was he not were we not were you not were they not né tèj pâ né tè tu pâ né tè til pâ né ti on nou på né ti é vou på né tè til på

-1-

PLUPERFECT, or compound of the imperfect.

N'avais-je pas été n'avais-tu pas été n'avait-il pas été n'avions-nous pas été had we not been n'aviez-vous pas été n'avaient-ils pas été

had I not been hadst thou not been had he not been had you not been had they not been

na vèj på zé té na vè tu pâ zé té na vè til på zé té na vi on nou pâzé t na vi é vou pâ zé ié na vè til på zé tá

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

Ne fus-je pas ne fus-tu pas ne fut-il pas ne fûmes-nous pas ne fûtes-vous pas ne furent-ils pas

was I not wast thou not was he not were we not were you not were they not

ne fuj pâ ne fu tu pâ ne fu til på ne fum nou på ne fut vou på ne fur til på

mur. mûr. jeune. jew 3. boite. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un, amen. 1j, as s in plea sure. gn, as ni in u nion. ill, as lli, in William.

-14-

PRETERIT ANTERIOR, or compound of the preterit.

N'eus-je pas été n'eus-tu pas été n'eut-il pas été g'eûmes-nous pas été had we not been n'eûtes-vous pas été

n'eurent-ils pas été

had I not been hadst thou not been had he not been had you not been had they not been

nuj pâ zé té nu tu pâ zé te nu til på zé té num nou pâ zé te nut vou pâ zé té nur til på zé té

Ne serai je pas ne seras-tu pas ne sera-t-il pas ne serons-nous pas ne serez-vous pas

ne seront-ils pas

FUTURE ABSOLUTE. shall or will I not be shalt or wilt thou not be shall or will he not be shall or will we not be shall or will you not be shall or will they not be

ne sréi på ne srâ tu pâ ne sra til på ne sron nou på ne sré vou på ne sron til på

-M-

FUTURE ANTERIOR, or compound of the future.

N'aurai-je pas été n'auras-tu pas été n'aura-t-il pas été n'auront-ils pas été

shall or will I not have been shalt or wilt thou not have been shall or will he not have been n'aurons-nous pas été shall or will we not have been n'aurez-vous pas été shall or will you not have been shall or will they not have been

no réj på zé té no râ tu pâ zé té no ra til på zé té no ron nou pà z t : 6 no ré vou pâ zé té no ron til på zé té

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

Ne serais-je pas

ne serais-tu pas

ne serait-il pas

ne serions-nous pas

ne seriez-vous pas

ne seraient-ils pas

PRESENT.

should, would, could, or might I not be shouldst, wouldst, couldst. or mightst thou not be should, would, could, or might he not be should, would, could,

or might we not be should, would, could, or might you not be should, would, could,

or might they not be

ne srèj på

ne srè tu pâ

ne srè til pâ

ne se ri on nou pâ

ne se ri é vou pâ

ne srè til på

no rèj på zé té

PAST, -0-

or compound of the present.

N'aurais-je pas été, or n'eussé-je pas été n'aurais-tu pas été, or n'eusses-tu pas été n'aurait-il pas été, or n'eût-il pas été n'aurions-nous pas été,

n'auriez-vous pas été, or n'eussiez-vous pas été

n'auraient-ils pas été,

or n'eussent-ils pas été

should, would, could, or might I shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst thou should, would, could, or might he should, would, or n'eussions-nous pas été could, or might we should, would,

could, or might you should, would, could, or might they

nu séj pâ zé té no rè tu pâ zé té z nus tu pâ zé té

no rè til pà zé té nu til på zé té no ri on nou pâ ze tê nu si on nou pâ zé të no ri é vou pâ zé te nu si é rou p**â** ze té no rè til pà zé té nus til på zé të

Of the different kinds of Conjugations.

75. There are in French, four Conjugations, (comprising apwards of 3164 verbs,) which are distinguished from each other by the termination of the present of the Infinitive.

First Conjugation.

76. The present of the Infinitive of the first conjugation, has for termination er—as, parl er, donn er, &c.

Second Conjugation.

77. The present of the Infinitive of the second conjugation, has for termination ir—as, fin ir, pun ir, &c.

Third Conjugation.

78. The present of the Infinitive of the third conjugation, s as for termination oir—as, recev oir, Sav oir, &c.

Fourth Conjugation.

79. The present of the Infinitive of the fourth conjugation, has for termination re—as, vend re, rend re, &c.

Of the First Conjugation.

- 80. All verbs whose present of the Infinitive ends with er, to the number of about 2500) are of the first conjugation, and if regular, are conjugated like parler to speak; which is hereafter conjugated, to be used as a model.
- 81. The only irregular verbs of the first conjugation, are s'en aller to go away, page 112—aller to go, page 122—envoyer to send, page123—and renvoyer to send back; conjugated like envoyer to send.
- 82. Some verbs ending in er, although not among the regular verbs of the first conjugation, are not exactly conjugated like parler; these verbs are noticed at page 48.
- 83. Conjugate in the same manner—as, parl er to speak; the following verbs:—

accord er	to grant,	épouvant $\it er$	to frighten,
accus er	to accuse,	inspir <i>er</i>	to inspire,
affirm <i>er</i>	to affirm,	lim er	to file,
camp er	to encamp,	patin <i>er</i>	to skate,
donn er	to give,	piqu <i>er</i>	to sting,
port er	to carry,	prépar <i>er</i>	to prepare,
montr er	to show,	priv er	to deprive,
trouv er	to find,	propos er	to propose,
cass er	to break,	imagin er	to imagine,

allum er	to light,	import <i>er</i>	to import,
pleur <i>er</i>	to weep,	improuv <i>er</i>	to disapprove,
vol er	to steal,	irrit <i>er</i>	to irritate,
déjeûn er	to breakfast,	invent er	to invent,
din er	to dine,	pens <i>er</i>	to think,
soup ei	to sup,	vant er	to praise,

- 84. To conjugate the above verbs, or any other regular rerb, of the first conjugation: observe that in French a regular verb is divided into two parts:—1st, The radical part, which is, that portion of the word which is the same in all tenses and persons of the verb; 2d, The termination, which is, that portion of the word that varies at almost every tense and person; for instance, in parler to speak; parl is the radical part, and er is the termination: then parl will be the same in all tenses and persons; whereas the termination er, will change at every tense and person. Knowing the above, when a verb is to be conjugated on parler, the only thing to be done, is to place the terminations of the different tenses and persons of parler after the radical part of the verb to be conjugated.
- 85. In the different conjugations throughout this volume, the radical part, and the terminations have been separated, and the terminations in the model verbs have been besides printed in italics.

Formation of the Compound Tenses.

- 86. The formation of the compound tenses, in all the verts of the four conjugations, whether regular or irregular, is the same.
- 87. When a scholar wants to form a compound tense, he must arst ascertain whether the verb in question, takes the auxiliary avoir to have, or être to be, which he can easily do, by referring to page 1, Art. 10 and 14; afterwards he must take from avoir to have, or être to be, the tense named, and add to it the participle past, of the verb he has to conjugate; for instance, suppose a scholar wants to form the compound of the future absolute, of parler to speak, he must after having ascertained that parler to speak, is one of those neuter verbs that takes the auxiliary avoir to have, as not being among the neuter verbs, that are put down in page161; take the future absolute of avoir to have, which is, j'aurai I shall or will have, and add to it the participle past of parler to speak, which is, parlé spoken; then he shall have for the compound of the future absolute j'aurai parlé I shall or will have spoken—tu auras parlé thou shalt or wilt have spoken, &c.

Table of the Terminations of the Regular Verbs.

SIMPLE TENSES.

		INFL			OOD.			
				ESENT.				
	parl		fin			evoir	vend	76
	parl			PLE PRESE			mon d	and.
	pari					evant	vend	ane
	parl		fin	AST OR P	Lec		vend	24
	Part			rive mo	•	•	Vonu	
		INDI		ESENT.	JUD.			
je	parl	6	fin		reç	ois	vend	8
tu	•	es		i3		ois		8
il ar elle		e		it		oít	vend	
nous		ons		issons issez		evons evez		ons
vous ils or elles		ert		issent		oivent		er ent
115 01 01105			IMP	ERFECT.		•••••		
je	pari		fin	issais	rec	evais	vend	
tr.		ais		issais		evais		ais
il or alle		ait ions		issait issions		evait evions		ait ions
vous		iez		issiez		eviez		iez
ils or elles		aient		issaient		evaient		aien
				T DEFINIT				
JB	parl		fin		reç		vend	
tu il an allo		as a		is it		us		is it
il or elle		Ames		îmes		ûme s		imes
vons		Ates		îtes		ûtes	•	îtes
l's or elles		èrent		irent		urent		irent
				ABSOLUT				
je	pari	erai	fin	irai	rec	evrai	vend	
il or elle		eras era		iras ira		evras evra		ras ra
nous		erons		irons		evrons		rons
vous		erez		irez		evrez		rez
ils or elles		eront		iront		evront		ront
		COND		ONAL M	oop.			
in	nari	erais		irais	200	evrais	vend	main
je tu	Pari	erais	****	irais	100	evrais	venu	rais
il or elle		erait		irait		evrait		rait
nous		erions		irions		evrions		rions
vous		eriez		iriez		evriez		riez
ils or elles		eraient	D A	iraient TIVE MO	non	evraient		raien
	parl		fin		rec	ois	vend	8
qu'il or qu'elle	Pull	c		isse	.00	oive	, 0.24	6
•		ons		isson s		evons		ons
1 111		ez		issez		enez		ez
qu ils or qu'elles		ent	TNC	issent TIVE M	OOD	oivent		ent
		SOBJE		LESENT.	OOD.			
que je	parl	6		isse	rec	oive	vend	е
que tu	•	es		isses	•	oives		68
qu'il or qu'elle		8		isse		oive		6
que nous		ions		issions		evions		ions
que vous qu'ils or qu'elles		iez en•		issiez issent		eviez oiven t		iez
da mon da oues		-J4	IMP	ERFECT.		O LO CILL		ent
que je	parl	asse		isse	rec	usse	vend	isse
que tu		csses		isses	,	usses		isses
qu'il or qu'elle		åt		ît		ût		ît
que nous		assions		issions		ussions		18810 M3
que vous qu'ils or qu'elles		assiez 2ssent		issiez issent		ussiez ussen t		íssicz issent
facine or ild cites	1.4.0							
	137	lonjugation.		2d Conj.		3d Conj.		4th Con

Of the Four Regular Conjugations.

COMPOUND TENSES.

	00	1.1.	I OUND I	LITTOLIO.			•		
	TI	VF	INITIVE	MOOD.					
1	PAST OF PERF				pre	rent.)			
avon	parl	á	fin	i	reç	21	vená		
SALW.	pani	•	****		rcş		VOIRG	•	
			THE PART						
ayant	parl	é	fin	i	reç	ч	vend	86	
	179	JD:	ICATIVE 1	MOOD					
PERFECT	or PRETERIT				d of	the n	resent.)		
	pari		fin			_			
j'ai	pan	4	1111		reç		vend	W.	
tu as		6				u		=	
il or elle a		4				и		W	
nous avons		á				u		-	
vous avez		4				24		24	
as or enes one	PLUPERFECT	. 6	m common d	of the Imm	anfa				
i'avais	parl		fin		rec		vend		
tu avais	pari	b	2414		reç	24	Venu	14	
il or elle avait		å				24		W.	
nous avions		A				u		24	
vous aviez		Á				ш		24	
ils or elles avaient		é		i		24		24	
	RIT ANTERIO	R.	(or compoun	d of the p	eter		nite.)	~	
j'eus	parl		fin		reç		vend	24	
tu eus	P	é		i		21	70114	14	
il or elle eut		é		i		и		14	
nous eûmes		é		í		24		24	
vous eûtes		6		8		24		u	
ils or elles eurent		ė		i		N.		24	
FUTUE	RE ANTERIOR	. (or compound	l of the futi	ure	absolu	te.)		
j'aurai	parl		fin		reç		vend	ш	
tu auras		ė		i		ш		×	
il or elle aura		é		i		26		žĮ.	
nous aurons		ė		i		24		ш	
vous aurez		ė		2		26		14	
ils or elles auront		é		i		84		14	
			DITIONAL						
			compound of						
,"aurais	parl	é	fin	i	reç	и	vend	31	
tu aurais		ė		i		14		22	
il or elle aurait		8		8		и		24	
nous aurions		é		8		24		14	
vous auriez		ė		8		и		ш	
ils or elles auraient		8		8		ST.		и	

No Compound of the Imperative.

		CTIVE MOOD		
PRET	BRIT OF PAST, (O	r compound of	the present.)	
que j ate	parl é	fin i	rec u	vend a
que tu aies	é	i	u	24
qu'il or qu'eile ait	ė	i	и	16
que nous ayons	é	i	24	26
que vous ayez	6	•	14	u
qu'ils or qu'elles aient	ė	, j	u	16
PLU	PERFECT, (or con	mpound of the	imperfect.)	
que j'eusse	parl é	fin i	reç u	vend w
que tu eusses	é	i	u	u
qu'il or qu'elle eût	é	i	u	¥
que nous eussions	é	i	24	и
que vous eussiez	ė	ı	и	돧
qu'ils or qu'elles eussent	é	2	u	N
le	t Conjugation.	2d Conj.	3d Coni	4th Con

'ami. âne. te, écrit. mère. être. idole. gête. opéra.- ôter. tout. voûte 'at. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

CONJUGATION OF THE REGULAR VERB.

PARLER

to speak.

(Affirmatively.)

INFINITIVE MOOD.

-A-

PRESENT.

Parl cr

to speak

-B-

PAST Or PERFECT, or compound of the present.

Avoir parl é

to have spoken

-C-

PARTICIPLE PRESENT Or ACTIVE.

speaking.

Parl ant

COMPOUND OF THE PARTICIPLE PRESENT.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

having spoken

Ayant parl é

PARTICIPLE PAST Or PASSIVE.

Parl é

spoken

PRESENT.

Je parl e
tu parl es
il parl e
nous parl ons
vous parl ez
ils parl ent

I speak, do speak, or am speaking thou speakest, dost speak, or art speaking he speaks, does speak, or is speaking we speak, do speak, or are speaking you speak, do speak, or are speaking they speak, do speak, or are speaking

-G-

perfect or preterit indefinite, or compound of the present.

J'ai parl é tuas parl é il a parl é nous avons parl é vous avez parl é ils ont parl é I have spoken, did speak, or have been speaking thou hast spoken, didst speak, or hast been speaking he has spoken, did speak, or has been speaking we have spoken, did speak, or have been speaking you have spoken, did speak, or have been speaking they have spoken, did speak, or have been speaking

Je parl ais tu parl ais il parl ait nous parl ions vous parl iez ils parl aient

IMPERFECT.

I spoke, did speak, or was speaking thou spokest, didst speak, or wast speaking he spoke, did speak, or was speaking we spoke, did speak, or were speaking you spoke, did speak, or were speaking they spoke, did speak, or were speaking

-f-

PLUPERFECT, or compound of the imperfect.

l'avais parl e tu avais parl é il avait parl é nous avions parl é cons aviez parl é ils avaient parl é I had spoken, or had been speaking thou hadst spoken, or hadst been speaking he had spoken, or had been speaking we had spoken, or had been speaking you had spoken, or had been speaking thry had spoken, or had been speaking mur. mâr. jeune. jeune. boite. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen.
ij, as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli. in William.

J-

Je parl ai
tu parl as
il parl a
nous parl âmes
vous parl âtes
il parl èrent

-K

J'eus parl é tu eus parl é il eut parl é nous eûmes parl é vous eûtes parl é ils eurent parl é

-L-

Je parl erai tu parl eras il parl era nous parl erons vous parl erez ils parl eront

-21-

J'aurai parl é tu auras parl é il aura parl e nous aurons parl é vous aurez parl é ils auront parl é

-N-

Je parl erais ta parl erais il parl erait nous parl erions vous parl eriez 'Is parl eraient

0-

J'aurais parl é, or j'eusse parl é tu aurais parl é, or tu eusses parl é el aurait parl é, or il eût parl é

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

I spoke, or did speak thou spokest, or didst speak he spoke, or did speak we spoke, or did speak you spoke, or did speak they spoke, or did speak

PRETERIT ANTERIOR,

or compound of the preterit.

I had spoken thou hadst spoken he had spoken we had spoken you had spoken they had spoken

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

I shall, or will speak thou shalt, or will speak he shall, or will speak we shall, or will speak you shall, or will speak they shall, or will speak

FUTURE ANTERIOR,

or compound of the future.

I shall, or will have spoken thou shalt, or will have spoken he shall, or will have spoken we shall, or will have spoken you shall, or will have spoken they shall, or will have spoken

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PRESENT.

I should, would, could, or might speak thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mights: speak he should, would, could, or might speak we should, would, could, or might speak you should, would, could, or might speak they should, would, could, or might speak

PAST,

or compound of the present.

I should, would, could, or might have spoken

thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst have spoken

he should, would, could, or might have spoken

ami. âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîce. opéra. ôter. tout. voûte. art. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

nous aurions parl é, or nous eussions parl é vous auriez parl é, or rous eussiez parl é ils auraient parl é, on ils eusseut parl é

we should, would, could, or might have spoken
you should, would, could, or might have spoken
they should, would, could, or might have spoken

- D-

Parl e
qu'il parl e
parl ons
parl ez
qu'ils parl ent

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

speak or do speak (thou)
let him speak
le! us speak
speak or do speak (you)
let them speak

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

- Q-

Que je parl e que tu parl es qu'il parl e que nous parl ions que vous parl iez qu'ils parl ent PRESENT.

that I may speak that thou mayst speak that he may speak that we may speak that you may speak that they may speak

-R.

Que j'aie parl é que tu aies parl é qu'il ait parl é que nous ayons parl é que vous ayez parl é qu'ils aient parl é PRETERIT Or PAST, or compound of the present,

that I may have spoken that thou mayst have spoken that he may have spoken that we may have spoken that you may have spoken that they may have spoken

-6-

Que je parl asse que tu parl asses qu'il parl ât que nous parl assions que vous parl assiez qu'ils parl assent IMPERFECT.

that I might speak that thou mightst speak that he might speak that we might speak that you might speak that they might speak

τ

PLUPERFECT, or compound of the imperfect.

Que j'eusse parl é que to eusses parl é qu'il eût parl é que nous eussions parl é que vous eussiez parl é qu'ils eussent parl é that I might have spoken that thou mightst have spoken that he might have spoken that we might have spoken that you might have spoken that they might have spoken uur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boite. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un, amer 1, as s in plea sure. gn, as ni in u nion. ill, as lli, in William

CONJUGATION OF THE REGULAR VERB.

PARLER

to speak.

(Negatively.)

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT. not to speak

Ne pas parl er

PAST OF PERFECT, or compound of the present.

N'avoir pas parl é

not to have spoken PARTICIPLE PRESENT OF ACTIVE.

not speaking Ne parl ant pas

COMPOUND OF THE PARTICIPLE PRESENT.

N'ayant pas parlé not having spoken

INDICATIVE MOOD.

- F-

Je ne parl e pas tu ne parl es pas il ne parle pas nous ne parl ons pas vous ne parl ez pas ils ne parl ent pas

PRESENT.

I speak not, do not speak, or am not thou speakest not, dost not speak, or art not he speaks not, does not speak, or is not we speak not, do not speak, or are nor you speak not, do not speak, or are not they speak not, do not speak, or are not

PERFECT OF PRETERIT INDEFINITE, or compound of the present.

Je n'ai pas parl é tu n'as pas parl é il n'a pas parl é nous n'avons pas parl é vous n'avez pas parl é ils n'ont pas parl e

I have not spoken, did not speak, or have not thou hast not spoken, didst not speak, or hast not he has not spoken, did not speak, or has not we have not spoken, did not speak, or have not you have not spoken, did not speak, or have not they have not spoken, did not speak, or have not

Je ne parl ais pas tu ne parl ais pas ne parl ait pas nous ne parl ions pas Vous ne parl iez pas Ils ne parl aient pas

IMPERFECT.

I spoke not, did not speak, or was not thou spokest not, didit not speak, or wast net he spoke not, aid not speak, or was not we spoke not, did not speak, or were not you spoke not, did not speak, or were not they spoke not, did not speak, or were not

-I-

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

Je n'avais pas parl é tu n'avais pas parl é il n'avait pas parl é vous n'aviez pas parlé ils n'avaient pas parl é

I had not spoken, or had not been thou hadst not spoken, or hadst not been he had not spoken, or had not been nous n'avions pas parl é we had not spoken, or had not been you had not spoken, or had not been they had not spoken, or had not been

ami. âne. te. écrit. mère. être. 2dole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. voûte. 2at. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

- 7

Je ne parl az pas tu ne parl az pas il ne parl a pas nous ne parl âmes pas vous ne parl âtes pas ils ne parl èrent pas

-K-

Je n'eus pas parl é tu n'eus pas parl é il n'eut pas parl é nous n'eûmes pas parl é vous n'eûtes pas parl é ils n'eurent pas parl é

-L-

Je ne parl erai pas tu ne parl eras pas il ne parl era pas nous ne parl eras pas tous ne parl erez pas lls ne parl eront pas

M-

Je n'aurai pas parl é tu n'auras pas parl é il n'aura pas parl é nous n'aurons pas parl é vous n'aurez pas parl é lls n'auront pas parl é PRETERIT DEFINITE.

I spoke not or did not speak thou spokest not or didst not speak he spoke not or did not speak we spoke not or did not speak you spoke not or did not speak they spoke not or did not speak

PRETERIT ANTERIOR,

or compound of the preterit.

I had not spoken thou hadst not spoken he had not spoken we had not spoken you had not spoken they had not spoken

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

I shall or will not speak thou shall or wilt not speak he shall or will not speak we shall or will not speak you shall or will not speak they shall or will not speak

FUTURE ANTERIOR,

or compound of the future.

I shall or will not have spoken thou shalt or wilt not have spoken he shall or will not have spoken we shall or will not have spoken you shall or will not have spoken they shall or will not have spoken

CONDITIONAL MOOD

-N-

Je ne parl erais pas tu ne parl erais pas il ne parl erait pas uous ne parl erions pas rous ne parl eriez pas 's ne parl eraient pas PRESENT.

I should, would, could, or might thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst he should, would, could, or might we should, would, could, or might you should, would, could, or might they should, would, could, or might

-0-

PAST,

er compound of the present.

Je n'aurais pas parl é, or je n'eusse pas parl é tu n'aurais pas parl é, or tu n'eusses pas parl é d'aurait pas parl é d'aurait pas parl é, or il n'aurait pas parl é, or il n'aurait pas parl é

I should, would, could, or might not have spoken thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst not have spoken he should, would, could, or wight not have spoken

mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boite. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. anien ij. as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in Williams.

nous n'aurions pas parl é or nous n'eussions pas parl é vous n'auriez pas parl é or vous n'eussiez pas parl é ils n'auraient pas parl é or ils n'eussent pas parl é

we should, would, could, or might not have spoken you should, would, could, or might not have spoken they should, would, could, or might not have spoken

P-

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Ne parl e pas qu'il ne parl e pas ne parl ons pas ne parl ez pas qu'ils ne parl ent pas speak not or do not speak (thou) let him not speak let us not speak speak not or do not speak (you) let them not speak

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

-Q-

Que je ne parl e pas que tu ne parl es pas qu'il ne parl e pas que nous ne parl ions pas que vous ne parl ies pas qu'ils ne parl ent pas

PRESENT.

that I may not speak that thou mayst not speak that he may not speak that we may not speak that you may not speak that they may not speak

· R -

PRETERIT Or PAST, or compound of the present.

Que je n'aie pas parl é que ta n'aies pas parl é qu'il n'ait pas parl é que nous n'ayons pas parl é que vous n'ayez pas parl é qu'ils n'aient pas parl é

that I may not have spoken that thou mayst not have spoken that he may not have spoken that we may not have spoken that you may not have spoken that they may not have spoken

Que je ne parl asse pas que tu ne parl asses pas qu'il ne parl ât pas que nous ne parl assions pas que vous ne parl assies pas qu'ils ne parl assent pas

IMPERFECT.

that I might not speak that thou mightst not speak that he might not speak that we might not speak that you might not speak that they might not speak

-7-

FLUPERFECT,

or co mound of the imperfect.

Que je n'eusse pas parl é que tu n'eusses pas parl é qu'il n'eût pas parl é qu' vous n'eussiez pas parl é qu s n'eussent pas parlé

that I might not have spoken that thou mightst not have spoken that he might not have spoken que nous n'eussions pas parl é that we might not have spoken that you might not have spoken that they might not have spoken

lami, âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. voîtu. 21t. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. ever. too. fool.

CONJUGATION OF THE REGULAR VERB.

PARLER

to speak.

(Interrogatively.)

INDICATIVE MOOD.

- F-

Parl é-jet parl es-tu parl e-t-il parl ons-nous parl ez-vous parl ent-ils PRESENT.

do I speak or am I speaking dost thou speak or art thou speaking does he speak or is he speaking do we speak or are we speaking do you speak or are you speaking do they speak or are they speaking

-G-

PERFECT Or PRETERIT INDEFINITE,

or compound of the present.

Ai-je parl é as-tu parl é a-t-il parl é avons-nous parl é avez-vous parl é ont-ils parl é have I spoken or did I speak hast thou spoken or didst thou speak has he spoken or did he speak have we spoken or did we speak have you spoken or did you speak have they spoken or did they speak

-H-

Parl ais-je parl ais-tu parl ait-il parl ions-nous parl ies-vous parl aient-ils IMPERFECT.

did I speak or was I speaking didst thou speak or wast thou speaking did he speak or was he speaking did we speak or were we speaking did you speak or were you speaking did they speak or were they speaking

-1

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

Avais-je parl e avais-tu parl é avait-il parl é avions-nous parl é aviez-vous parl é avaient-ils parl é had I spoken or had I been speaking hadst thou spoken or hadst thou been speaking had he spoken or had he been speaking had we spoken or had we been speaking had you spoken or had you been speaking had they spoken or had they been speaking

· J-

Parl ai-je
parl as-tu
parl a-t-il
parl âmes-nous
parl âtes-vous
parl êrent-ils

PRETERIT DEFINITE

did I speak
didst thou speak
did he speak
did we speak
did you speak
did they speak

'nui. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boite. boite. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amex.
'j, as s in plea sure. gn, as ni in u nion. ill, as ui, in Wi ili am

-8-

Eus-je parl é eus-tu parl é eut-il parl é eûmes-nous parl é eûtes-vous parl é euren.-ils parl é

-I.-

Parl erai-je parl eras-tu parl era-t-il parl erens-nous parl erez-vous parl eront-ils

-M-

Aurai-je parl é auras-tu parl é aura-t-il parl é aurons-neus parl é aurez-vous parl é auront-ils parl é PRETERIT ANTERIOR, or compound of the preterit.

had I spoken hadst thou spoken had he spoken had we spoken had you spoken had they spoken

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

shall or will I speak shall or wilt thou speak shall or will he speak shall or will we speak shall or will you speak shall or will they speak

FUTURE ANTERIOR, or compound of the future.

shall or will I have spoken shall or will thou have spoken shall or will he have spoken shall or will we have spoken shall or will you have spoken shall or will they have spoken

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

- %-

Parl erais-je parl erais-tu parl erait-il parl erions-nous parl eriez-vous parl eraient-ils

0-

Aurais-je parl é, or eussé-je parl é aurais-tu parl é, or eusses-tu parl é aurait-il parl é, or eût-il parl é aurions-nous parl é aurions-nous parl é, or eussions-nous parl é, or eussiez-vous parl é auraient-ils parl é, or sussent-ils parl é

PRESENT.

should, would, could, or might I speak
shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst theu speak
should, would, could, or might he speak
should, would, could, or might we speak
should, would, could, or might you speak
should, would, could, or might they speak

PAST,

or compound of the present

should, would, could,
or might I have spoken
shouldst, wouldst, couldst,
or mightst thou have spoken
should, vould, could,
or might he have spoken
should, would, could,
or might we have spoken
should, would, could,
or might you have spoken
should, would, could,
or might they have spoken

'ann ane. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gête. opéra. ôter. tout. voûte 2at. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too.

CONJUGATION OF THE REGULAR VERB.

to speak. PARLER

(Negatively and Interrogatively.)

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Ne parl é-je pas ne parl es-tu pas ne parl e-t-il pas ne parl ons-nous pas

ne parl ent-ils pas

ne parl ez-vous pas

PRESENT.

do I not speak or am I not speaking dost thou not speak or art thou not speaking does he not speak or is he not speaking do we not speak or are we not speaking do you not speak or are you not speaking do they not speak or are they not speaking

-G-

PERFECT or PRETERIT INDEFINITE,

or compound of the present.

N'ai-je pas parl é n'as-tu pas parlé n'a-t-il pas parl é n'avons-nous pas parl é n'avez-vous pas parl é n'ont-ils pas parl é

ne parl aient-ils pas

N'avais-je pas parl é

n'avais-tu pas parl é

n'avait-il pas parl é n'avions-nous pas parl é

n'aviez-vous pas parl é

Ne parl ais-je pas ne par ais-tu pas ne par! ait-il pas ne parl ions-nous pas ne parl iez-vous pas

have Inot spoken, did I not speak, or have I not been speaking hast thou not spoken, didst thou not speak, or hast thou not been speaking has he not spoken, did he not speak or has he not been speaking have we not spoken, did we not speak, or have we not been speaking have you not spoken, did you not speak or have you not been speaking have they not spoken, did they not speak, or have they not been speaking

IMPERFECT.

did I not speak or was I not speaking didst thou not speak or wast thou not speaking did he not speak or was ne not speaking did we not speak or were we not speaking did you not speak or were you not speaking did they not speak or were they not speaking

-I-

- H -

PLUPER FECT.

or compound of the imperfect.

had I not spoken or had I not been hadst thou not spoken or hadst thou not been had he not spoken or had he not been had we not spoken or had we not been had you not spoken or had you not been had they not spoken or had they not been

n'avaient-ils pas parl é

Ne parl ai-je pas ne parl as-tu pas ne parl a-t-il pas ne parl âmes-nous pas ne parl âtes-vous pas ne parl èrent-ils pas

PRETERIT DEFINITE. did I not speak didst thou not speak did he not speak did we not speak did you not speak did they not speak

omur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boite. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in William.

PRETERIT ANTERIOR. or compound of the preterit

N'e is-je pas parl é a'eus-tu pas parl é a'eut-il pas parl é a eûmes-nous pas parl é a'eûtes-vous pas parl é n'eurent-ils pas parl é

had I not spoken hadst thou not spoken had he not spoken had we not spoken had you not spoken had they not spoken

-L-

Ne parl erai-je pas ne parl eras-tu pas ne parl gra-t-il pas ne parl erons-nous pas ne parl erez-vous pas ne parl eront-ils pas

TUTURE ABSOLUTE.

shall or will I not speak shalt or wilt thou not speak shall or will he not speak shall or will we not speak shall or will you not speak shall or will they not speak

-M-

N'aurai-je pas parl é n'auras-tu pas parlé n'aura-t-il-pas parl é n'aurons-nous pas parl é n'aurez-vous pas parl é n'auront-ils pas parl é

FUTURE ANTERIOR.

or compound of the future.

shall or will I not have spoken shalt or will thou not have spoken shall or will he not have spoken shall or will we not have spoken shall or will you not have spoken shall or will they not have spoken

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Pe-

Ne parl erais-je pas ne parl erais-tu pas ne parl erait-il pas ne parl erions-nous pas ne parl eriez-vous pas ne parl eraient-ils pas

PRESENT.

should, would, could, or might I shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst thou should, would, could, or might he should, would, could, or might we should, would, could, or might you should, would, could, or might they

-0 -

PAST,

or compound of the present

N'aurais-je pas parl é or n'eussé-je pas parl é n'aurais-tu pas parl é, or n'eusses-tu pas parl é n'aurait-il pas parl é, or n'eût-il pas parl é n'aurions-nous pas parl é, or n'eussions-nous pas parl é n'auriez-vous pas parl é, or n'eussiez-vous pas parl é n'auraient-ils pas parl \acute{e} , or n'eussent-ils pas parl é

should, would, could. or might I not have spoken shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst thou not have spoken should, would, could, or might he not have spoken should, would, could, or might we not have spoken should, would, could, or might you not have spoken should, would, could, or might they not have spoken

Of Irregularities in some Verbs of the First Conjugation.

- N B. What follows will be better studied after the pupil shall have learned the other three conjugations.
- 88. Of the verbs of the first conjugation, that is, of all the verbs having the termination of the infinitive present, in er, (amounting to about 2500,) four only are, properly speaking, irregular; that is, cannot take the terminations of the model verb, parler to speak, in all their tenses and persons these verbs are, s'en aller, page 112.—aller, page 122.—envoyer, page 123,—and renvoyer, conjugated like envoyer
- 89. However, besides these four irregular verbs, there are some, which though generally classed among the regular verbs of the *first conjugation*, undergo some changes in the orthography of some of their tenses and persons; these irregularities deserve so much the more attention, as they are absolutely necessary to a correct pronunciation.
- 90. This subject has not been clearly explained in any books published for the use of the English pupil. The following directions will supply the deficiency:
- 91. Some of the verbs ending with eler—as, appeler to call, generally speaking, take a second l, in those tenses and persons only, in which the letter l is followed by e, es, ent. Those tenses and persons are the following:—

F	j'appelle	tu appelles	il appelle
			ils appellent
£,	j'appellerai	tu appelleras	il appellera
	nous appellerons	vous appellerez	ils appelleront
N	j'appellerais	tu appellerais	il appellerait
	nous appellerions	vous appelleriez	ils appelleraient
F	••	appelle	qu'il appelle
		**	qu'ils appellent
Q	que j'appelle	que tu appelles	qu'il appelle
-	1 - 3 -11	1 11	qu'ils appellent.
			1

- 92. Conjugate in the same manner:—atteler to put to—amonceler to neap—chanceler to stagger—dételer to unteam—étinceler to sparkle—ficeler to tie with pack thread—niveler to level—rappeler to recall—renouveler to renew.
- 93. Some other verbs, ending also with eler, instead of taking a second l in those tenses and persons, in which the letter l is followed by e, es, ent, take a grave accent upon the e, which precedes the l—as, p-ler to peal.

	· ·		•
F	je pèle	tu pèles	il pèle
	•		ils pèlent
L	je pèlerai	tu pèleras	il pèlera
	nous pèlerons	vous pèlerez	ils pèleront
N	je pèlerais	tu pèlerais	il pèlerait
	nous pèlerions	vous pèleriez	ils pèleraient
P	•	pèle	qu'il pèle
-			qu'ils pèlent
Q	que je pèle	que tu pèles	qu'il pèle
_	Jan De Lann	4av va posta	qu'ils pèlent.
			da ma berenre

94. Conjugate in the same manner:—bourreler to torment—congeler to congeal—dégeler to thaw—geler to freeze—harceler to torment—regeler to freeze again.

95. Some of the verbs ending with eter—as, jeter to throw, take a second t, in those tenses and persons only in which the letter t is followed by e, es, ent.

F	je jette	tu jettes	il jette
L	je jetterai nous jetterons	tu jetteras vous jetterez	ils jettent il jettera
N	je jetterais nous jetterions	tu jetterais	ils jetteront il jetterait
P	nous jetterions	vous jetteriez jette	ils jetteraient qu'il jette
Q	que je jette	que tu jettes	qu'ils jettent qu'il jette qu'ils jettent.

- 96. Conjugate in the same manner:—cacheter to seal—décacheter to un-seal—projeter to project—recacheter to seal again.
- 97. Some other verbs, also ending with eter, instead of taking a second t in those tenses and persons in which the t is followed by e, es, ent, take a grave accent upon the e which precedes the t—as, acheter to buy.

F	j'achete	tu achètes	il achète
L	j'achèterai	tu achèteras	ils achètent il achètera
N	j'achèterais	tu achèterais	ils achèteront il achèterait
P		achète	ils achèteraient qu'il achète
Q	que j'achète	que tu achètes	qu'ils achètent qu'il achète
0.8	Conjugate in the		qu'ils achètent.

98 Conjugate in the same manner:—colleter to collar—coqueter to coquet—décolleter to uncover the neck—étiqueter to label—suracheter to overpay—trompeter to summon with sound of trumpet.

99. Conjugate also, in the same manner, all verbs ending with ecer—as, dépecer to carve, emer—as, semer to sow, ener—as, mener to lead,

100. All verbs ending with

ébrer—as, célébrer to celebrate, écer-as, rapiécer to piece, écher—as, lécher to lick, éder—as, posséder to possess, égler-as, régler to regulate, égner-as, régner to reign, égrer—as, réintégrer to reinstate éguer-as, alléguer to allege, éler-as, révéler to reveal émer-as, blasphémer to blaspheme, éner—as, aliéner to alienate. équer-as, hypothéquer to mortgage, érer-as, espérer to hope, éter—as, inquiéter to make uneasy étrer—as, pénétrer to penetrate

change the acute accent which is on the e of the last syllable but one (the penultimate,) into a grave accent, in those tenses and persons is which that penultimate syllable is followed by e, es, ent—as, espérer to nope.

F	j'espère	tu espères	il espère
			ils espèrent
L	j'espèrerai	tu espèreras	il espèrera
	nous espèrerons	vous espèrerez	ils espèrerons
4	j'espèrerais	tu espèrerais	il espèrerait
	nous espèrerions	vous espèreriez	ils espèreraient
P	•	espère	qu'il espère
		•	qu'ils espèrent
G.	que j'espère	que tu espères	qu'il espère
	, J 1	1	qu'ils espèrent.

101 In verbs ending with cer—as, avancer to advance, a cedilla, that s a small comma, (c) is put under the c, in those tenses and persons in which the c is followed by a, o, in order to preserve the soft sound the has in the infinitive present, and in other tenses and persons. See page 11, Art. 40. Cedilla.

102. In verbs ending with ger—as, négliger to neglect; the g having he sound of j, an e mute must be put after the g, in those tenses and per sons in which the g is followed by a, o; in order to preserve the sound of j, throughout the tenses.

103. In the verbs ending with

ayer—as, essayer to try, éyer—as, grasséyer to speak thick, oyer—as, employer to employ, uyer—as, appuyer to support,

the y is changed into i, in those tenses and persons only, in which the y is followed by e, es, ent; but y is preserved when followed by any orner letters, even when followed by i—as, essayer to try.

The pronunciation of this verb being very difficult, it is figured under every person.

-e- essayant, -A- essayer, -E- essaye, é-sè-vi. é-sè-yé, é-sè-yan, j'essaie, nous essayons, nou z.é-sè-yon, ı.é-sè, tu essaies. vous essayez, tu é-sè. vou z.é-sè-yé, il essaie ils essaient. il é-sè, il z.é-sė. H- j'essayais, nous essavions. nou z.é-se-yion, j.é-sè-yè,

j.é-sè-yè, nou z.é-se-yion,
tu essayais, vou sesayiez,
tu é-se-yè, vou z.é-sè-yié,
il essayait, ils essayaient
il e-sè-yè. il z.é-sè-yè.

- J- j'essayai, j.é-sè-yé, tu essayas, tu é-sè-ya, il essaya, il é-sè-ya,
- -L- j'essaierai, j.é-sè-ré, tu essaieras tu é-sè-râ il essaiera, il é-sè-ra,
- -N j'essaierais, j.é-sè-rè, tu essaierais, tu é-sè-rè, il essaierait, il é-sè-rè,
- essaie, é-sè, qu'il essaie, k.il é-sè,

.P.

- ke j.é-sè,
 que tu essaies,
 ke tu é-sè,
 qu'il essaie,
 k.il é-sè,
- -s- que j'essayasse, ke j.é-sè-yas, que tu essayasses, ke tu é-sè-yas qu'il essayât, k.il é-sè-ya,

nous essayâmes, nou z.é-sê-yam, vous essayâtes, vou z.é-sê-yat, ils essayêrent. il z.é-sê-yèr.

nous essaierons, nou z.é-sè-ron, vous essaierez, vou z.é-sè-ré, ils essaieront. il z.é-sè-ron.

nous essaierions, nou z.é-sè-rion, vous essaieriez, vou z.é-sè-rié, ils essaieraient. il z.é-sè-rè.

essayons, é-sè-yon, essayez, é-sè-yé, qu'ils essaient. k.il z.é-sè.

que nous essayions, ke nou z.é-sè-yion, que vous essayiez, ke vou z.é sè-yié, qu'ils essaient. k.il z.é-sè.

que nous essayassions, ke nou z.é-sè-ya-sion, que vous essayassiez, ke vou z.é-sè-ya-sié, qu'ils essayassent. k.il z.é-sè-yas.

104. In verbs whose participle present ends with uant—as, saluans, from saluer to bow; a diæresis is put upon the i, thus, i, to cause the u and i to be pronounced separately in the first and second person plural of the imperfect of the indicative: nous saluions we bowed—vous saluiez you bowed; and of the subjunctive present: que nous saluions that we may bow—que vous saluiez that you may bow.

105. All the verbs of that kind are found in the first conjugation, except conclure to conclude—and exclure to exclude, which belong to the fourth conjugation.

Of the Second Conjugation.

- 106. The verbs of the second conjugation, like those of the first, are known by the termination of the present of the infinitive.
- 107. The present of the infinitive of the second conjugation has for termination ir—as, fin ir to finish.
- 108. All verbs whose present of the infinitive end with *ir* to the amount of about 366, are of the second conjugation; and, if regular, are conjugated like *finir* to finish; which is hereafter conjugated to be used as a model.
- 109. There are in the second conjugation about 294 regular verbs which take the termination of *finir* to finish, and 92 irregular which are all conjugated in this volume, and which are to be found in the alphabetical list of all the irregular verbs, page162.
- 110. To diminish the number of the irregular verbs of this conjugation, several schemes have been invented. Among others, Levizac, in his grammar, has divided the verbs of this conjugation into four, what he calls branches; this plan, which is not in accordance with any of our French grammars, affords no advantage over the old one, as every practical teacher must have found out, to his great annoyance; it is besides erroneous in many instances. I shall here mention some of the errors alluded to: page 151, Levizac's Grammar, sen tir, to feel, is there given as the model verb, of all the verbs composing the second branch, page 150, among which, are, dor mir to sleep—redor mir to sleep again—ser vir to serve; and several others.

Now taking any tense of the model verb, sen tir to feel; the present of the indicative, for instance, we shall have—

je dor s, je ser s. je sen s, tu dor s. tu ser s, tu sen s, il dor t, il ser t, il sen t, nous sen tons, nous dor tons, nous ser tons, vous sen tez, vous dor tez, vous ser tez. ils sen tent. ils dor tent, ils ser tent.

Taking any other tense, the future, for instance, we shall have-

je sen tirai, je dor tirai, je ser tirai, tu sen tiras, tu dor tiras, tu ser tiras, il sen tira, il dor tira, il ser tira, neus sen tirons, nous dor tirons, nous ser tirons vous sen tirez, vous der tirez, vous ser tirez, ils dor tiront, ils ser tiront ils sen tiront,

and so on for the other tenses, which are by no means correct. The fact is, that Levizac, deceived by the first three persons of the present of the indicative, which happened to be right, concluded, without further inquiry, that the rest would also he right.

These faults, and a great many others, are in the first edition of Levizac's; since that first edition, the grammar has gone through mins editions in England, and through seven in America, and the same faults are still in it, although the preface of every edition announces that the work has been thoroughly revised, corrected, and improved, by the ablest masters.

- 111. Hint. The best way for a pupil to ascertain whether a verb ending in the present of the infinitive, with ir, is regular or irregular: he must look for it in the alphabetical list of all the irregular verbs, given at page 162, if met there, the scholar will be referred to the page where it is onjugated; if not to be met in the above mentioned table, it is a regular verb, and is to be conjugated like the model verb, finir to finish.
- 112. Those who have already learned the verbs, will readily ascertain whether a verb of the second conjugation, is regular or irregular, if they remember that issant is the termination of the participle present, of all the regular verbs of the second conjugation.
- 113. Conjugate in the same manner—as, fin ir to finish, the following verbs:—

adouc ir	to soften,	gém ir	to groan,
compat ir	to sympathise,	noire ir	to blacken,
démol ir	to pull down,	pér ir	to perish,
éblou <i>ir</i>	to dazzle,	pun ir	to punish,
établ ir	to establish,	rempl ir	to fill,
fourn ir	to furnish,	sais ir	to sei ze.

114. For the formation of the compound tenses, set [4ge 35, art. 86 and 87.

ami, âne, te. écrit, mère, être, idole, gîte, opéra, ôter, tout, voûte, But. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera.

CONJUGATION OF THE REGULAR VERB

FINIR

to finish.

(Affirmatively,)

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Fin ir

PRESENT. to finish

PAST or PERFECT, or compound of the present.

Avoir fin i

to have finished

-C-Fin issant PARTICIPLE PRESENT Or ACTIVE. finishing

- D-

COMPOUND OF THE PARTICIPLE PRESENT.

Ayant fin i

having finished PARTICIPLE PAST OF PASSIVE.

~ E)~ Fin i finished

INDICATIVE MOOD.

F-

te fix is su fiu és il fin it nous fin issons vous fin issez ils fin issent

PRESENT.

I finish, do finish, or am finishing thou finishest, dost finish, or art finishing he finishes, does finish, or is finishing we finish, do finish, or are finishing you finish, do finish, or are finishing they finish, do finish, or are finishing

PERFECT OF PRETERIT INDEFINITE.

or compound of the present.

J'ai fin . tu as fi.s i il a fin i nous avons fin i vous avaz fin i ils ont fili

I have finished, did finish, or have been thou hast finished, didst finish, or hast been he has finished, did finish, or has been we have finished, did finish, or have been you have finished, did finish, or have been they have finished, did finish, or have been

Je fin issis tu fin issais il fin issai. nous fin iss.ons vous fin issu. z ils fin issaier.

I finished, did finish, or was finishing thou finishedst, didst finish, or wast finishing he finished, did finish, or was finishing we finished, did finish, or were finishing you finished, did finish, or were finishing they finished, did finish, or were finishing

T.

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

l'avais fin i tu avais fin i il avait fin i nous avions fin a cous aviez fin i is avaient fin i

I had finished or had been finishing thou hadst finished or hadst been finishing he had finished or had been finishing we had finished or had been finishing you had finished or had been finishing they had finished or had been finishing

ans. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boite. boite. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen.
j, as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli in William

Je fin 18 tu fin 18

il fin it
nous fin îmes
vous fin îtes
ils fin irent

•K •

J'eus fin i tu eus fin i il eut fin i nous eûmes fin i vous eûtes fin i ils eurent fin i

-L-

Je fin irai tu fin iras il fin ira nous fin irons vous fin irez .ls fin iront

-M-

J'aurai fin i tu auras fin i il auras fin i nous aurons fin i vous aurez fin i .ls auront fin i PRETERIT DEFINITE.

I finished or did finish thou finishedst or didst finish he finished or did finish we finished or did finish you finished or did finish they finished or did finish

PRETERIT ANTERIOR, or compound of the preterit.

I had finished thou hadst finished he had finished we had finished you had finished they had finished

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

I shall or will finish thou shalt or wilt finish he shall or will finish we shall or will finish you shall or will finish they shall or will finish

FUTURE ANTERIOR,

or compound of the future.

I shall or will have finished thou shalt or will have finished he shall or will have finished we shall or will have finished you shall or will have finished they shall or will have finished

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

· N~ PRESENT

Je fin irais tu fin irais il fin irait nous fin irions vous fin iriez ils fin iraient

٠0٠

J'aurais fin a, or j'eusse fin i tu aurais fin a, or tu eusses fin i ti aurait fin i, or it eut fir. i

I should, would, could, or might finish thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst finish he should, would, could, or might finish we should, would, could, or might finish you should, would, could, or might finish they should, would, could, or might finish

PAST,

or compound of the present.

I should, would, could, or might have finished thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst have finished he should, would, could, or might have finished 2 G

ami, âne, te. écrit, mère, être, idole, gête, opéra, ôter, tout, voûte at, arm, tub, ale, mare, there, idiom, eel, opera, over, too, tool.

nous aurions fin i, or nous eussions fin i vous auriez fin i, or vous eussiez fin i ils auraient fin i, or ils eussent fin i

we should, would, could, or might have finished you should, would, could, or might have finished they should, vould, could, or might have finished

-P-

Fin is qu'il fin isse fin issons fin issez qu'ils fin issent

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

finish (thou)
let him finish
let us finish
finish (you)
let them finish

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

-Q-

Que je fin isse que tu fin isses qu'il fin isse que nous fin issions que vous fin issiez qu'ils fin issent PRESENT.

that I may finish that thou mayst finish that he may finish that we may finish that you may finish that they may finish

-R-

Que j'aie fin i que tu aies fin i qu'il ait fin i que nous ayons fin i que vous ayez fin i qu'ils aient fin i

PRETERIT or PAST,

or compound of the present,

that I may have finished that thou mayst have finished that he may have finished that we may have finished that you may have finished that they may have finished

-8-

Que je fin isse que tu fin isses qu'il fin ît que nous fin issions que vous fin issiez qu'ils fin issent IMPERFECT.

that I might finish that thou mightst finish that he might finish that we might finish that you might finish that they might finish

-T-

PLUPERFECT, or compound of the imperfect.

Que j'eusse fin i que tu eusses fin i qu'il eût fin i que nous eussions fix i que vous eussiez fin i qu'ils eussent fin i

that I might have finished that thou mights, have finished that he might have finished that we might have finished that you might have finished that they might have finished mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boite. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. ainen. ill, as lli, in William. j, as s in plea sure. gn, as ni in u nion.

CONJUGATION OF THE REGULAR VERB.

FINIR

to finish.

(Negatively.)

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Ne pas fin ir

PRESENT. vo. to finish

·R-

-C-

PAST or PERFECT, or compound of the present.

N'avoir pas fin i

not to have finished PARTICIPLE PRESENT Or ACTIVE.

Ne fin issant pas

not finishing

N'ayant pas fin i

COMPOUND OF THE PARTICIPLE PRESENT. not having finished

INDICATIVE MOOD.

. F-

Je ne fin is pas tu ne fin is pas il ne fin it pas nous ne fin issons pas vous ne fin issez pas il ne fin issent pas

PRESENT.

I finish not, do not finish, or am not thou finishest not, dost not finish, or art not he finishes not, does not finish, or is not we finish not, do not finish, or are not you finish not, do not finish, or are not they finish not, do not finish, or are not

-G-

PERFECT OF PRETERIT INDEFINITE,

or compound of the present.

Je n'ai pas fin i tu n'as pas fin i il n'a pas fin i vous n'avez pas fin i ils n'ont pas fin i

I have not finished, did not finish, or have not thou hast not finished, didst not finish, or hast not he has not finished, did not finish, or has not nous n'avons pas fin i we have not finished, did not finish, or have not you have not finished, did not finish, or have not they have not finished, did not finish, or have not

-H-

Je ne fin issais pas tu ne fin issais pas il ne fin issait pas nous ne fin issions pas vous ne fin issiez pas

ils ne fin issaient pas -1.

Je n'avais pas fin i cu n'avais pas fin 2 l n'avait pas fin i yous n'avions pas fin i jous n'aviez pas fin i ds n'avalent pas fin i

IMPERFECT

I finished not, did not finish, or was thou finishedst not, didst not finish, or was he finished not, did not finish, or was we finished not, did not finish, or were you finished not, did not finish, or were they finished not, did not finish, or were PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

I had not finished or had not been thou hadst not finished or hadst not been he had not finished or had not been we had not finished or had not been you had not finished or had not been they had not finished or had not been

ann. ane. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gite. opéra. ôter. tout. voût at. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool

-3-

Je ne fin is pas tu ne fin is pas il ne fin it pas nous ne fin îmes pas vous ne fin îtes pas ils ne fin irent pas

-K-

Je n'eus pas fin i tu n'eus pas fin i il n'eût pas fin i nous n'eûmes pas fin i vous n'eûtes pas fin i ils n'eurent pas fin i

-L-

Je ne fin irai pas tu ne fin iras pas il ne fin ira pas mous ne fin irons pas vous ne fin irez pas dis ne fin iront pas

-31-

Je n'aurai pas fin i tu n'auras pas fin i il n'aura pas fin i nous n'aurons pas fin i vous n'aurez pas fin i ls n'auront pas fin i PRETERIT DEFINITE.

I finished not or did not finish thou finishedst not or didst not finish he finished not or did not finish we finished not or did not finish you finished not or did not finish they finished not or did not finish

PRETERIT ANTERIOR, or compound of the preterit

I had not finished thou hadst not finished he had not finished we had not finished you had not finished they had not finished

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

I shall or will not finish thou shalt or wilt not finish he shall or will not finish we shall or will not finish you shall or will not finish they shall or will not finish

FUTURE ANTERIOR, or compound of the future.

I shall or will not have finished thou shalt or wilt not have finished he shall or will not have finished we shall or will not have finished you shall or will not have finished they shall or will not have finished

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

Je ne fin *irais* pas tu ne fin *irais* pas il ne fin *irait* pas nous ne fin *irions* pas vous ne fin *iries* pas ils ne fin *iraient* pas

×1)=

Je n'aurais pas fin i, or je n'eusse pas fin i tu n'aurais pas fin i, or tu n'eusses pas fin i il n'aurait pas fin i, or il n'eût ras fin i PRESENT.

I should, would, could, or might
thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mights!
he should, would, could, or might
we should, would, could, or might
you should, would, could, or might
they should, would, could, or might

PAST,

or compound of the present.

I should, would, could, or might not have finished thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst not have finished, he should, would, could, or might not have finished

59

'mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boite. boîte. ancre. ingrat. cade. un. amen. 4j, as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in a nion. ill, as lli, in Will am.

nous n'auriens pas fin i, er nous n'eussions pas fin i vous n'auriez pas fin i, or vous n'eussiez pas fin i ils n'auraient pas fin i, Gr ils n'eussent pas fin i

we should, would, could, or might not have finished you should, would, could, or might not have finished they should, would, could, or might not have finished

FINIK

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Ne fin is pas qu'il ne fin isse pas ne fin issons pas ne fin issez pas qu'ils ne fin issent pas finish not or do not finish (thor/) let him not finish let us not finish finish not or do not finish let them not finish

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Que je ne fin isse pas que tu ne fin isses pas qu'il ne fin isse pas que nous ne fin issions pas que vous ne fin issiez pas qu'ils ne fin issent pas

PRESENT.

that I may not finish that thou mayst not finish that he may not finish that we may not finish that you may not finish that they may not finish

-R-

PRETERIT OF PAST, or compound of the present.

Que je n'aie pas fin i que tu n'aies pas fin i qu'il n'ait pas fin i que vous n'ayez pas fin i qu'ils n'aient pas fin i

that I may not have finished that thou mayst not have finished that he may not have finished que nous n'ayons pas fin i that we may not have finished that you may not have finished that they may not have finished

Que je ne fin isse pas que tu ne fin isses pas qu'il ne fin ît pas que nous ne fin issions pas que vous ne fin issiez pas qu'ils ne fin issent pas

IMPERFECT.

that I might not finish that thou mightst not finish that he might not finish that we might not finish that you might not finish that they might not finish

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

Que je n'eusse pas fin i que tu n'eusses pas fin i qu'il n'eût pas fin i que vous n'eussiez pas fin i qu'ils n'eussent pas fin i

that I might not have finished that thou mightst not have finished that he might not have finished quenous n'eussions pas fin i that we might not have finished that you might not have finished that they might not have finished 2 0 2

FINIR

'ami. dne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. voûte 'at. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too.

CONJUGATION OF THE REGULAR VERB.

FINIR

to finish

(Interrogatively.)

INDICATIVE MOOD.

F-

Fin is-je fin is-tu fin it-il fin issons-nous fin issez-vous fin issent-ils

PRESENT.

do I finish or am I finishing dost thou finish or art thou finishing does he finish or is he finishing do we finish or are we finishing do you finish or are you finishing do they finish or are they finishing

-G-

Ai- je fin i as-tu fin i

a-t-il fin i

ont-ils fin i

PERFECT or PRETERIT INDEFINITE.

or compound of the present.

have I finished or did I finish hast thou finished or didst thou finish has he finished or did he finish have we finished or did we finish avons-nous fin i avez-vous fin i have you finished or did you finish have they finished or did they finish

-H-

Fin issais-je fin issais-tu in issait-il in issions-nous fin issiez-vous fin issaient-ils

avais-je fin i

avais-tu fin i

avait-il fin i evions-nous fin i

aviez-vous fin i

avaient-ils fin i

IMPERFECT.

did I finish or was I finishing lidst thou finish or wast thou finishing did he finish or was he finishing did we finish or were we finishing did you finish or were you finishing did they finish or were they finishing

-1-

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

had I finished or had I been finishing hadst thou finished or hadst thou been finishing had he finished or had he been finishing had we finished or had we been finishing had you finished or had you been finishing had they finished or had they been finishing

-J-

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

Fin is-je did I finish fin is-tu didst thou finish fin it-it dia ne finish did we finish. fin îmes-nous fin îtes-vous did you finish fin irent-ils did they finish

61

mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boite. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen j, as s in plea sure. gn, as ni in u nion. ill, as lli, in Will am.

-K-

Eus-je fin i eus-tu fini eut-il fin i eûmes-nous fin i eûtes-vous fin i eurent-ils fin i

-I.-

Fin irai-je fin iras-tu fin ira-t-il fin irons-nous fin irez-vous fin iront-ils

-M-

Aurai-je fin i auras-tu fin i aura-t-il fin i aurons-nous fin i aurez-vous fin i auront-ils fin 2

PRETERIT ANTERIOR, or compound of the preterit.

had I finished hadst thou finished had he finished had w**e** finished had you finished had they finished

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

shall or will I finish shalt or wilt thou finish shall or will he finish shall or will we finish shall or will you finish shall or will they finish

FUTURE ANTERIOR.

or compound of the future.

shall or will I have finished shalt or wilt thou have finished shall or will he have finished shall or will we have finished shall or will you have finished shall or will they have finished

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Fin irais-je fin irais-tu fin *irait*-il fin *irions*-nous fin iriez-vous fin iraient-ils

-0-

Aurais-je fin i, or eussé-je fin i aurais-tu fin i, or eusses-tu fin i aurait-il fin i, or eût-il fin i aurions-nous fin i, or eussions-nous fin i auriez-vous fin i or eussiez-vous fin i auraient-ils fin i, or eussent-ils fin i

PRESENT.

should, would, could, or might I finish shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst thou finis should, would, could, or might he finish should, would, could, or might we finish should, would, could, or might you finish should, would, could, or might they finish

PAST.

or compound of the present.

should, would, could, or might I have finished shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst thou have finishea should, would, could, or might he have finished should, would, could. or might we have finished should, would, could, or might you have fin**ishe**d should, would. could, or might they have finished

tami. ane. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. voute at, arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over.

CONJUGATION OF THE REGULAR VERB.

to finish. FINIR

(Negatively and Interrogatively)

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Ne fin is-je pas

ne fin is-tu pas ne fin it-il pas, ne fin issons-nous pas ne fin issez-vous pas ne fin issent-ils pas

PRESENT. do I not finish or am 1 not finishing dost thou not finish or art thou not finishing does he not finish or is he not finishing do we not finish or are we not finishing do you not finish or are you not finishing do they not finish or are they not finishing

G-

- I -

PERFECT OF PRETERIT INDEFINITE,

or compound of the present.

have Inot finished, did I not finish. N'ai-je pas fin i or have I not been finishing hast thou not finished, didst thou not finish, n'as-tu pas fin i or hast thou not been finishing has he not finished, did he not finish, a'a-t-il pas fin ior has he not been finishing have we not finished, did we not finish, n'avons-nous pas fin i or have we not been finishing have you not finished, did you not finish, n'avez-vous pas fin ior have you not been finishing

n'ont-ils pas fin i

Ne fin issais-je pas ne fin issais-tu pas ne fin issait-il pas ne nn issions-nous pas ne fir issiez-vous pas ne fin issaient-ils pas

N'avais-je pas fin i n'avais-tu pas fin i n'avait-il pas fin i n'avions-nous pas fin i n'aviez-vous pas fin i n'avaient-ils pas fin i

Ne fin is-je pas ne fin is-tu pas ne fin it-il pas ne fin îmes-nous pas ne fin îtes-vous pas ne fin irent-ils pas

IMPERFECT.

did I not finish or was I not finishing didst thou not finish or wast thou not finishing did he not finish or was he not finishing did we not finish or were we not finishing did you not finish or were you not finishing did they not finish or were they not finishing

have they not finished, did they not finish

or have they not been finishing

PLUPER FECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

had I not finished or had I not been hadst thou not finished or hadst thou not been had he not finished or had he not been had we not finished or had we not been had you not finished or had you not been had they not finished or had they not been

PRETERIT DEFINITE. did I not finish didst thou not finish

did he not finish did we not finish did you not finish did they not finish

63

FINIR

-W-

N'eus-je pas fin i n'eus-tu pas fin i n'eut-il pas fin i n'eûmes-nous pas fin i n'eûtes-vous pas fin i n'eurent-ils pas fin i

Ne fin irai-je pas ne fin iras-tu pas ne fin ira-t-il pas ne fin irons-nous pas ne fin irez-vous pas ne fin iront-ils pas

-31

N'aurai-je pas fin i n'auras-tu pas fin i n'aura-t-il-pas fin i n'aurons-nous pas fin i n'aurez-vous pas fin i n'auront-ils pas fin i

PRETERIT ANTERIOR,

or compound of the preterit.

had I not finished hadst thou not finished had he not finished had we not finished had you not finished had they not finished

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

shall or will I not finish shalt or wilt thou not finish shall or will he not finish shall or will we not finish shall or will you not finish shall or will they not finish

FUTURE ANTERIOR.

or compound of the future.

shall or will I not have finished shalt or wilt thou not have finished shall or will he not have finished shall or will we not have finished shall or will you not have finished shall or will they not have finished

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

Ne fin irais-je pas ne fin irais-tu pas ne fin irait-il pas ne fin irions-nous pas ne fin iriez-vous pas ne fin iraient-ils pas

-0-

N'aurais-je pas fin i, or n'eussé-je pas fin i n'aurais-tu pas fin i, or n'eusses-tu pas fin i n'aurait-il pas fin i, or n'eût-il pas fin i n'aurions-nous pas fin i, or n'eussions-nous pas fin i n'auriez-vous pas fin i, or n'eussiez-vous pas fin i n'auraient-ils pas fin i, or n'eussent-ils vas fin i

PRESENT.

should, would, could, or might I shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst thou should, would, could, or might he should, would, could, or might we should, would, could, or might you should, would, could, or might they

PAST,

or compound of the present.

should, would, could, or might I not have finished shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst thou not have finished should, would, could, or might he not have finished should, would, could, or might we not have finished should, would, could, or might you not have finished thould, would, could, or might they not have finished

Of the Third Conjugation.

- 115. The verbs of the third conjugation, like those of the first and of the second, are known by the termination of the present of the infinitive.
- 116. The present of the infinitive, of the third conjugation, has for its termination, oir—as, recevoir to receive.
- 117. All verbs whose present of the infinitive ends with oir, to the amount of 230, are of the third conjugation; and if regular, are conjugated like receive to receive; which is hereafter conjugated, to be used as a model.
- 118. There are in the third conjugation 7 regular verbs only. The regular verbs of this conjugation are easily known, from the irregular ones; they all 7 end with *evoir*, in the present of the infinitive.
- 119. There are about 223 irregular verbs in this conjugation; they are all conjugated in this volume, and are to be found in the alphabetical list of all the irregular verbs, page 162.
- 120. List of the 7 regular verbs, all conjugated like rec evoir to receive.

aperc evoir
conc evoir
déc evoir
to conceive
dec evoir
to deceive,
perc evoir
to collect taxes
rec evoir
to owe,
red evoir
to owe again.

121. When the termination of any tense or person begins with a, o, u, the c, which terminates the radical part of the sive regular verbs—

aperc evoir to perceive,
conc evoir to conceive,
déc evoir to deceive,
perc evoir to collect taxes,
rec evoir to receive,

take a cedilla, thus c, to change the hard sound the c would have before a, o, u, into the soft sound it has in the infinitive present, and in other tenses and persons, when before e.

122. In conjugating d evoir to owe, and red evoir to owe again, on rec evoir, care must be taken to observe what is the radical part of these two verbs.

- 123. In the participle past $d\hat{u}$ owed, from devoir to owe, a circumflex accent is put over the u to distinguish $d\hat{u}$ owed, from du of the.
- 124. The circumflex accent is put on $d\hat{u}$ owed, in the masculine singular only.
 - 125. The participle past redu owed again, from redevoir to we again, takes no accent.
- 126. Apercevoir to perceive, which is an active verb, is very often used as a reflected verb: thus, s'apercevoir (to perceive one's self of) that is, to notice. We say, apercevoir quelque chose to perceive something—but we say, s'apercevoir de quelque chose (to perceive one's self of something,) that is, to notice something. It must be remembered that the verb s'apercevoir, requires the preposition de of, before its object, whereas apercevoir being an active verb, requires no preposition before its object.
- 127. Apercevoir to perceive, forms its compound tenses with avoir to have, like all other active verbs.
- 128. S'apercevoir to notice, is conjugated like apercevoir to perceive, with this difference; that, like all other reflected verbs, it forms its compound tenses with être to be, and takes two pronouns. See se lever to rise, page 92.
- 129. For the formation of the compound tenses, see page 35. art. 86 and 87.

ami, âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gête. opéra. ôter. tout. voûse. at. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

CONJUGATION OF THE REGULAR VERB.

RECEVOIR

to receive.

(Affirmatively.)

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Rec evoir

PRESENT.

rec

to receive

-B-

PAST or PERFECT, or compound of the present

Avoir rec u

to have received

-C-

PARTICIPLE PRESENT or ACTIVE.

receiving

received

Rec evant

COMPOUND OF THE PARTICIPLE PRESENT.

having received

Ayant reç u

PARTICIPLE PAST or PASSIVE.

Req u

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

le reç ois un reç ois il reç oit nous rec evens vous rec eves ils reç oivent

I receive, do receive, or am receiving thou receivest, dost receive, or art receiving he receives, does receive, or is receiving we receive, do receive, or are receiving you receive, do receive, or are receiving they receive, do receive, or are receiving

.G-

PERFECT OF PRETERIT INDEFINITE,

Pa. reç u
tu as reç u
il a reç u
nous avons reç u
vous avez reç u
ils ont reç u

or compound of the present

I have received, did receive, or have been
thou hast received, didst receive, or hast been
he has received, did receive, or has been
we have received, did receive, or have been
you have received, did receive, or hast been
they have received, did receive, or have been

Je rec evais m rec evais il rec evait nous rec evions vous rec eviez ils rec evaieni IMPERFECT.

I received, did receive, or was receiving thou receivedst, didst receive, or wast receiving he received, did receive, or was receiving we received, did receive, or were receiving you received, did receive, or were receiving they received, did receive, or were receiving

-1-

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

l'avais reç u
tu avais reç u
il avait reç u
neus avions reç u
v us aviert reç u
avaient reç u

I had received or had been receiving thou hadst received or hadst been receiving he had received or had been receiving we had received or had been receiving you had received or had been receiving they had received or had been receiving

jour. mûr jeune. jeûne. boite. boite. ancre. ingrat. ones. un. amen j, as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli ic William.

.. T.

Je reç us tu reç us il reç ut nous reç ûmes vous reç ûtes ils reç urent

*K -

J'eus reç u
tu eus reç u
il eut reç u
nous eûmes reç u
vous eûtes reç u
ils eurent reç u

-1.-

Je rec evras tu rec.evras il rec evra nous rec evrons vous rec evrez ils rec evront

- 85 -

J'aurai reç u
tu auras reç u
il aura reç u
nous aurons reç u
vous aurez reç u
ils auront reç u

...

Je rec evrais tu rec evrais il rec evrait nous rec evrions vous rec evries ils rec evraient

•9•

J'aurais reç u, or j'eusse reç u tu aurais reç u, or tu eusses reç u il aurait reç u. er il eût reç u

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

I received or did receive thou receivedst or didst receive he received or did receive we received or did receive you received or did receive they received or did receive

PRETERIT ANTERIOR, or compound of the preterit.

I had received thou hadst received he had received we had received you had received they had received

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

I shall or will receive thou shalt or will receive he shall or will receive we shall or will receive you shall or will receive they shall or will receive

FUTURE ANTERIOR, or compound of the future.

I shall or will have received thou shalt or wilt have received he shall or will have received we shall or will have received you shall or will have received they shall or will have received

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PRESENT.

I should, would, could, or might receive thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst receive he should, would, could, or might receive we should, would, could, or might receive you should, would, could, or might receive they should, would, could, or might receive

PAST,

or compound of the present

I should, would, could, or might have received thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst or mightst, have received he should, would, could or might have received 2 H rami. âne te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. coûte at. arm tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. toe. Inl.

nous aurions reç u, or nous eussions reç u vous auriez reç u, or rous eussiez reç u ils auraient reç u, or ils eussent reç u we should, would, could, or might have received you should, would, could, or might have received they should, would, could or might have received

- P -

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Reç ois
qu'il reç oive
rec evons
rec eves
qu'ils reç oivent

receive (thou)
let him receive
let us receive
receive (you)
let them receive

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

-Q-

Que je reç oive que tu reç oives qu'il reç oive que nous rec eviens que vous rec eviez qu'ils reç oivent

-R-

que j'aie reç u
que tu aies reç u
qu'il ait reç u
que nous ayons reç u
que vous ayez reç u
qu'ils aient reç u

-0-

Que je reç usse que tu reç usses qui l reç us que nous reç ussions que vous reç ussies qu'ils reç ussent

-7'-

PRESENT.

that I may receive that thou mayst receive that he may receive that we may receive that you may receive that they may receive

PRETERIT Or PAST, or compound of the present.

that I may have received that thou mayst have received that he may have received that we may have received that you may have received that they may have received

IMPERFECT.

that I might receive that thou mightst receive that he might receive that we might receive that you might receive that they might receive

PLUPERFECT

or compound of the imperfect.

that I might have received
that thou mights have received
that he might have received
s req u that we might have received
req u that you might have received
u that they might have received

Que j'eusse reç u que tu eusses reç u qu'il eût reç u que nous eussions reç u que vous eussiez reç u qu'ils eussent reç u mur. mur. jeune. jeûne. boite. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un, amen. ij, as s in plea sure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in William.

CONJUGATION OF THE REGULAR VERB.

RECEVOIR

to receive.

(Negatively.)

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Ne pas rec evoir

PRESENT.

not to receive

-B-

PAST OF PERFECT,

N'avoir pas rec u

or compound of the present. not to have received

-C-

PARTICIPLE PRESENT Or ACTIVE.

Ne rec evant pas

not receiving

N'ayam pas reç u

COMPOUND OF THE PARTICIPLE PRESENT.

not having received

INDICATIVE MOOD.

.F-

Je ne reç ois pas tu ne reç ois pas il ne rec oit pas nous ne rec evons pas vous ne rec evez pas ils ne reç oiv-ent pas

PRESENT.

I receive not, do not receive, or am not thou receivest not, dost not receive, or art not he receives not, does not receive, or is not we receive not, do not receive, or are not you receive not, do not receive, or are not they receive not, do not receive, or are not

-Ce

PERFECT or PRETERIT INDEFINITE. or compound of the present

Je n'ai pas reç u tu n'as pas reç u il n'a pas recu vous n'avez pas rec u ils n'ont pas reç u

I have not received, did not receive, or have not thou hast not received, didst not receive, or hast not he has not received, did not receive, or has not nous n'avons pas reçu we have not received, did not receive, or have not you have not received, did not receive, or have not they have not received, did not receive, or have not

-H-

Je ne rec evais pas tu ne rec evais pas il ne rec evait pas nous ne recevions pas vous ne rec eviez pas

ils ne rec evaient pas

IMPERFECT.

I received not, did not receive, or was thou receivedst not, didst not receive, or wast he received not, did not receive, or was we received not, did not receive, or were you received not, did not receive, or were they received not, did not receive, or were

-1-

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

Je n'avais pas reç u tu n'avais pas rec u il n'avait pas reçu nous n'avions pas reç u vous n'aviez pas reç u ils n'avaient pas rec u

I had not received or had not been thou hadst not received or hadst not been he had not received or had not been we had not received or had not been you had not received or had not been they had not received or had not been

ami âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. voits at. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

-1-

Je ne reç us pas tu ne reç us pas il ne reç ut pas nous ne reç ûmes pas vous ne reç ûles pas ils ne reç urent pas

-K-

Je n'eus pas reç utu n'eus pas reç uil n'eut pas reç unous n'eûmes pas reç uvous n'eûtes pas reç uils n'eurent pas reç u

-1.-

Je ne rec evrai pas tu ne rec evras pas il ne rec evra pas nous ne rec evrons pas vous ne rec evrez pas ils ne rec evront pas

-111-

Je n'aurai pas reç utu n'auras pas reç uil n'aura pas reç unous n'aurons pas reç uvous n'aurez pas reç uils n'auront pas reç u PRETERIT DEFINITE.

I received not or did not receive thou receiveds not or didst not receive he received not or did not receive we received not or did not receive you received not or did not receive they received not or did not receive

PRETERIT ANTERIOR.

or compound of the preterit.

I had not received
ihou hadst not received
he had not received
we had not received
you had not received
they had not received

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

I shall or will not receive thou shall or will not receive he shall or will not receive we shall or will not receive you shall or will not receive they shall or will not receive

FUTURE ANTERIOR,
or compound of the future

I shall or will not have received thou shall or will not have received he shall or will not have received we shall or will not have received you shall or will not have received they shall or will not have received

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

Je ne rec evrais pas tu ne rec evrais pas il ne rec evrait pas nous ne rec evrions pas vous ne rec evriez pas ils ne rec evraient pas PRESENT.

I should, would, could, or might not thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or might not he should, would, could, or might not we should, would, could, or might not you should, would, could, or might not they should, would, could, or might not

-0-

or compound of the present.

Je n'aurais pas reç u,
or jen'eusse pas reç u,
tu n'aurais pas reç u,
or tu n'eusses pas reç u,
il n'aurait pas reç u,
or il n'eût pas reç u

I should, would, could,
or might not have received
thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst,
or mightst not have received
he should, would, could,
or might not have received

-ecesne

mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boite. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amos i, as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in William

nous n'aurions pas reç u, or nous n'eussions pas reç u vous n'auriez pas reç u, er vous n'eussiez pas reç u le n'auraient pas recu, I ils n'eussent pas reç u

we should, would, could, or might not have received you should, would, could, or might not have received they should, would, could, or might not have received

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Ne reç ois pas qu'il ne reç oive pas ne rec evons pas ne rec evez pas a'ils ne reç oivent pas

receive not or do not receive (thou) let him not receive let us not receive receive not or do not receive let them not receive

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

Que je ne reç oive pas que tu ne reç oives pas qu'il ne rec oive pas que nous ne rec evions pas que vous ne rec eviez pas qu'ils ne rec oivent pas

PRESENT.

that I may no receive that thou mayst not receive that he may not receive that we may not receive that you may not receive that they may not receiv.

-R-

PRETERIT OF PAST.

or compound of the present,

Que je n'aie pas reçu que tu n'aies pas rec u qu'il n'ait pas reç u que nous n'ayens pas reç u que vous n'ayez pas reç u qu'ils n'aient pas reçu

that I may not have received that thou mayst not have received that he may not have received that we may not have received that you may not have received that they may not have received

Que je ne reçusse pas que tu ne requisses pas qu'il ne reç ût pas que nous ne reç ussions pas que vous ne reç ussiez pas qu'ils ne reç ussent pas

IMPERFECT.

that I might not receive that thou mightst not receive that he might not receive that we might not receive that you might not receive that they might not receive

-T-

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

Que je n'eusse pas reç u que tu n'eusses pas reç u qu'il n'eût pas reçu que vous n'eussiez pas rec u qu'ils n'eussent pas reç u

that I might not have received that thou mightst not have received that he might not have received que nous n'eussions pas requ that we might not have received that you might not have received that they might not have received 2 H 2

rami. âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. voûte. rat. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

CONJUGATION OF THE REGULAR VERB.

RECEVOIR

to receive.

(Interrogatively.)

INDICATIVE MOOD.

- F-

Reç ois-je
reç ois-tu
reç oit-il
rec evons-nous
rec evez-vous
reç oivent-ils

PRESENT.

do I receive or am I receiving dost thou receive or art thou receiving does he receive or is he receiving do we receive or are we receiving do you receive or are you receiving do they receive or are they receiving

-G-

PERFECT Or PRETERIT INDEFINITE,

or compound of the present.

Ai-je reç u
as-tu reç u
a-t-il reç u
avons-nous reç u
avez-vous reç u
ont-ils reç u

have I received or did I receive
hast thou received or didst thou receive
has he received or did he receive
have we received or did we receive
have you received or did you receive
have they received or did they receive

-H-

Rec evais-je rec evais-tu rec evait-il rec eviors-nous rec eviez-vous rec evaient-ils IMPERFECT.

did I receive or was I receiving didst thou receive or wast thou receive, did he receive or was he receiving did we receive or were we receiving did you receive or were you receiving did they receive or were they receiving

- <u>I</u>-

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

Avais-je reç u
avais-tu reç u
avait-il reç u
avions-nous reç u
aviez-vous reç u
avaient-ils reç u

had I received or had I been receiving hadst thou received or hadst thou been receiving had he received or had he been receiving had we received or had we been receiving had you received or had you been receiving had they received or had they been receiving

. 5-

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

Reg us-je reg us-tu reg ut-il reg ûmes-nous reg ûtes-vous reg urent-ils did I receive didst thou receive did he receive did we receive did you receive did they receive Barer. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boite. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen ij, as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ull, as lle in William

-K-

Eus-je reç u eus-tu reç u eut-il rec u eûmes-nous reç u eûtes-vous reç u eurent-ils reç u

-I.-

Rec evrai-je rec evras-tu rec evra-t-il rec evrons-nous rec evrez-vous rec evront-ils

-M-

A arai-je reç u auras-tu reçu aura-t-il reç u aurons-nous rec u aurez-vous reç u auront-ils rec u

PRETERIT ANTERIOR.

or compound of the preterit.

had I received hadst thou received had he received had we received had you received had they received

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

shall or will I receive shalt or wilt thou receive shall or will he receive shall or will we receive shall or will you receive shall or will they receive

FUTURE ANTERIOR,

or compound of the future.

shall or will I have received shalt or wilt thou have received shall or will he have received shall or will we have received shall or will you have received shall or will they have received

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Rec evrais-je rec evrais-tu rec evrait-il rec evrions-nous rec evriez-vous rec evraient-ils

-0-

Aurais-je reç u, or eussé-je reç u aurais-tu reç u, or eusses-tu reç u aurait-il reçu, or eût-il rec u aurions-nous reç u, or eussions-nous reç u auriez-vous reçu, or eussiez-vous reç u auraient-ils reç u, or eussent-ils req u

PRESENT.

should, would, could, or might I receive shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst thou re rive should, would, could, or might he receive should, would, could, or might we receive should, would, could, or might you receive should, would, could, or might they receive

PAST,

or compound of the present.

should, would, could, or might I have received shouldst, woulast, couldst, or mightst thou have received should, would, could, or might he have received should, would, could, or might we have received should, would, could, or might you have received should, would, could, or might they have received

'ami. ane. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. voîte. al. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera, over, too.

CONJUGATION OF THE REGULAR VERB.

to receive. RECEVOIR

(Negatively and Interrogatively.)

INDICATIVE MOOD.

F-

Ne rec ois-je pas ne reç ois-tu pas ne rec oit-il pas ne rec evons-nous pas ne rec evez-vous pas ne rec oivent-ils pas

PRESENT.

do I not receive or am I not receiving dost thou not receive or art thou not receiving does he not receive or is he not receiving do we not receive or are we not receiving do you not receive or are you not receiving do they not receive or are they not receiving

PERFECT OF PRETERIT INDEFINITE, or compound of the present

N'ai-je pas reç u n'as-tu pas reç u n'a-t-il pas reç u n'avons-nous pas reç u n'avez-vous pas reç u n'ont-ils pas rec u

Ne rec evais-je pas ne re: evais-tu pas ne rec evait-il pas ne rec evions-nous pas ne rec eviez-vous pas

ne rec evaient-ils pas

have I not received, did I not receive. or have I not been receiving hast thou not received, didst thou not receive or hast thou not been receiving has he not received, did he not receive. or has he not been receiving have we not received, did we not receive. or have we not been receiving have you not received, did you not receive, or have you not been receiving have they not received, did they not receive

or have they not been receiving

IMPERFECT.

did I not receive or was I not receiving didst thou not receive or wast thou not receiving did he not receive or was he not receiving did we not receive or were we not receiving did you not receive or were you not receiving did they not receive or were they not receiving

-I-

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

had I not received or had I not been N'avais-je pas reç u n'avais-tu pas rec u hadst thou not received or hadst thou not been n'avait-il pas reç u had he not received or had he not been n'avions-nous pas reç u had we not received or had we not been had you not received or had you not been n'aviez-vous pas rec u had they not received or had they not been n'avaient-ils pas rec u

-J-

Ne reç us-je pas ne recus-tu pas ne rec ut-il pas ne rec ûmes-nous pas ne rec ûtes-vous pas ne rec ûrent-ils pas

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

did I not receive didst thou not receive did he not receive did we not receive did you not receive did they n. I receive

Imur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boite. boite. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. ames 4j, as s in plea sure. gn, as ni in u nion. ill, as lli, in William.

-W-

N'eus-je pas reç u n'eus-tu pas reç u n'eut-il pas reç u n'eûmes-nous pas reç u n'eûtes-vous pas reç u n'eurent-ils pas reç u

-1,-

Ne rec evrai-je pas ne rec evras-tu pas ne rec evra-t-il pas ne rec evrons-nous pas ne rec evrez-vous pas ne rec evront-ils pas

MI-

N'aurai-je pas reç un'auras-tu pas reç un'aura-t-il pas reç un'aurons-nous pas reç un'aurez-vous pas reç un'auront-ils pas reç u PRETERIT ANTERIOR, or compound of the preterit.

had I not received hadst thou not received had he not received had we not received had you not received had they not received

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

shall or will I not receive shalt or wilt thou not receive shall or will he not receive shall or will we not receive shall or will you not receive shall or will they not receive

FUTURE ANTERIOR, or compound of the future.

shall or will I not have received shalt or wilt thou not have received shall or will he not have received shall or will we not have received shall or will you not have received shall or will they not have received

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

Ne rec evrais-je pas ne rec evrais-tu pas ne rec evrait-il pas ne rec evriors-nous pas ne rec evriez-vous pas ne rec evraient-ils pas PRESENT.

should, would, could, or might I shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or might st thou should, would, could, or might he should, would, could, or might we should, would, could, or might you should, would, could, or might they

0-

N'aurais-je pas reç u,
or n'eusssé-je pas reç u
n'aurais-tu pas reç u,
or n'eusses-tu pas reç u
n'aurait-il pas reç u,
or n'eusses-tu pas reç u
n'aurions-nous pas reç u,
or n'eussions-nous pas reç u,
or n'eussiez-vous pas reç u
n'auraient-ils pas reç u,
or n'eussent-ils pas reç u

PAST,

or compound of the present.

should, would, could,
or might I not have received
shouldst, wouldst, couldst,
or mightst, thou not have received
should, would, could,
or might he not have received
should, would, could,
or might we not have received
should, would, could,
or might you not have received
should, would, could,
or might they not have received

Of the Fourth Conjugation.

- -150. The verbs of the fourth conjugation, like those of the first, second, and third, are known by the termination of the present of the infinitive.
- 131. The present of the infinitive of the fourth conjugation, has for its termination re—as, vend re to sell.
- 132. All verbs, whose present of the infinitive ends with *re*, to the amount of about 240, are of the fourth conjugation; and if regular, are conjugated like vend *re* to sell, which is hereafter conjugated, to be used as a model.
- 133. There are in the fourth conjugation 40 regular verbs which take the termination of vend re to sell.

134. They are—

		. 1	4. 1.14.
append re	to hang up,	mord re	to bite,
attend re	to wait, to expect,	morfond re	to make very cold,
	to wait for,	parfond re	to melt equally,
confond re	to confound,	pend re	to hang,
correspond re	to correspond,	perd re	to lose, to destroy,
désend re	to defend,	pond re	to lay eggs,
	to prohibit,	pourfend <i>re</i>	to split, to cut in two,
	to forbid,	prétend <i>re</i>	to pretend,
démord re	to give up,	refend re	to cleave again,
	to cease biting,		to split again.
dépend re	to take down,	refond re	to melt again,
	to depend on or upon,		to cast again,
descend re	to go down,	remord re	to bite again,
	to descend,	rend re	to render, to
	to take down,		return, to give back,
détend re	to unbend,	répand re	to spill, to shed,
40001470	to loosen,	répond re	to answer, to reply,
detord re	to untwist,	retord re	to twist again,
distend re	to distend,	revend re	to sell again,
CADUCATA FO	to extend,	sous-entend re	to understand,
entend re	to hear,		not to express,
ontona ro	to understand,	survend re	to sell too dear,
	to comprehend,	suspend re	to suspend,
épand re	to spread,	tend re	to hold out
étand re	to spread,		to stretch out,
fend re	to cleave,		to bend,
Ichia 16	to split,	tond re	to shear,
fond re	to melt,	tord re	to twist,
mévend re	to undersell,	vend re	to sell.
mevenu 7e	to undersem,	10124 10	

135. All the other verbs whose present of the infinitive ends with re, and not included in the above list, are irregular, and are to be found in the alphabetical list of all the irregular scrbs, page 162.

- 136. Those who have already learned the verbs, will readily ascertain, without having recourse to the above table of the regular verbs, whether a verb, whose present of the infinitive ends with re, is regular or irregular, if they remember that dant terminates the participle present of all the regular verbs of the fourth conjugation.
- 137. The third person singular of the present of the indica ve of this conjugation, consists of the radical part of the verbonly, it does not take any termination.
- 138. Observe, that when vendre to sell, like several other verbs mentioned in page 8, art. 65, is conjugated Interrogatively or Negatively and Interrogatively, the first person singular of the present of the indicative, is not conjugated like other verbs; for the reason of this deviation, see page 8, art. 65.
- 139. For the formation of the compound tenses, see page 35, art. 86 and 87.

um. âne. te. écrit. mère. être, idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. voûte. at. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. cel. opera. over. too. fool.

CONJUGATION OF THE REGULAR VERB.

VENDRE

to sell.

(Affirmatively.)

INFINITIVE MOOD.

vend re

PRESENT.

-B-

78

PAST Or PERFECT, or compound of the present.

Avoir vend u

to have sold

Vend ant

PARTICIPLE PRESENT Or ACTIVE,

selling

Ayant vend u

COMPOUND OF THE PARTICIPLE PRESENT

having sold

E-

Wend u

PARTICIPLE PAST OF PASSIVE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

Je vend s
tu vend s
il vend
nous vend ons
vous vend es
ils vend ent

I sell, do sell, or am selling thou sellest, dost sell, or art selling he sells, does sell, or is selling we sell, do sell, or are selling you sell, do sell, or are selling they sell, do sell, or are selling

--G-

PERFECT OF PRETERIT INDEFINITE

or compound of the present.

J'ai vend u
tu as vend u
il a vend u
nous avons vend u
vous avez vend u
ils ont vend u

I have sold, did sell, or have been selling thou hast sold, didst sell, or hast been selling he has sold, did sell, or has been selling we have sold, did sell, or have been selling you have sold, did sell, or have been selling they have sold, did sell, or have been selling

Je vend ais
tu vend ais
il vend ait
nous vend ions
vous vend ies
ils vend aient

IMPERFECT.

I sold, did sell, or was selling thousoldest, didst sell, or wast selling he sold, did sell, or was selling we sold, did sell, or were selling you sold, did sell, or were selling they sold, did sell, or were selling

- 1-

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

J'avais vend u
tu avais vend u
il avait vend u
nous avions vend u
vous aviez vend u
ils avaient vend u

I had sold or had been selling thou hadst sold or hadst been selling he had sold or had been selling we had sold or had been selling you had sold or had been selling they had sold or had been selling mur. mûr. jeune. jeune. boite. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen. j. as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in William.

-3-

Je vend is tu vend is il vend it nous vend îmcs vous vend îtes ils vend irent

-K-

J'eus vend u
tu eus vend u
il eut vend u
nous eûmes vend u
vous eûtes vend u
ils eurent vend u

Je vend rai tu vend ras

tu vend ras
il vend ra
nous vend rons
vous vend res
ils vend ront

M.

J'aurai vend u
tu auras vend u
il aura vend u
nous aurons vend u
vous aurez vend u
ils auront vend u

PRECERIT DEFINITE.

I sold or did sell thousoldest, or didst sell he sold or did sell we sold or did sell you sold or did sell they sold or did sell

PRETERIT ANTERIOR, or compound of the preteri*.

I had sold thou hadst sold he had sold we had sold you had sold they had sold

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

I shall or will sell thou shalt or will sell he shall or will sell we shall or will sell you shall or will sell they shall or will sell

FUTURE ANTERIOR, or compound of the future.

I shall or will have sold thou shalt or will have sold he shall or will have sold we shall or will have sold you shall or will have sold they shall or will have sold

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PRESENT.

I should, would, could, or might sell thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst sell he should, would, could, or might sell we should, would, could, or might sell you should, would, could, or might sell they should, would, could, or might sell

PAST.

or compound of the present.

I should, would, could, or might have sold thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst have sold he should, would, could, or might have sold 2 [

-0-

-N-

Je vend rais

tu vend rais

il vend rait

nous vend rions

vous vend riez

ils vend raient

J'anrais vend u, or j'eusse vend u, tu aurais vend u, or tu eusses rend u, ii aurai vend u, or il eut vend u

VENDRE

ami. âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. voite at. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. f.ol.

nous aurions vend u, or nous eussions vend u vous auriez vend u, or vous eussiez vend u ils auraient vend u, or ils eussent vend u

we should, would, could, or might have sold you should, would, could, or might have sold they should, would, could, or might have sold

» Pu

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Vend s
qu'il vend e
vend ons
vend ez
qu'ils vend ens

sell (thou)
let him sell
let us sell
sell (you)
let them sell

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

-Q-

Que je vend e que tu vend es qu'il vend e que nous vend ions que vous vend ies qu'il vend ent PRESENT.

that I may sell that thou mayst sell that he may sell that we may sell that you may sell that they may sell

-R-

PRETERIT Or PAST,
or compound of the present,

Que j'aie vend u
que tu aies vend u
qu'il ait vend u
que nous ayons vend u
que vous ayez vend u
qu'ils aient vend u

that I may have sold that thou mayst have sold that he may have sold that we may have sold that you may have sold that they may have sold

-8-

Que je vend isse q 1e tu vend isses qu'il vend ît que nous vend issions que vous vend issiez qu'ils vend issent IMPERFECT.

that I might sell that thou mightst sell that he might sell that we might sell that you might sell that they might sell

-T-

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

Que j'eusse vend u que tu eusses vend u qu'il eût vend u que nous eussions vend u que vous eussiez vend u on'ils eussent vend u that I might have sold that thou mightst have sold that he might have sold that we might have sold that you might have sold that they might have sold

mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boite. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen. j, as in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in William.

CONJUGATION OF THE REGULAR VERB.

VENDRE

to sell.

(Negatively.)

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Ne pas vend re

PRESENT. not to sell

PAST or PERFECT.

N'avoir pas vend u

or compound of the present.

not to have sold

Ne vend ant pas

PARTICIPLE PRESENT or ACTIVE. not selling

COMPOUND OF THE PARTICIPLE PRESENT.

N'avant pas vend u

not having sold

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Je ne vend s pas tu ne vend s pas il ne vend pas nous ne vend ons pas vous ne vend ez pas ils ne vend ent pas

PRESENT.

I sell not, do not sell, or am not selling thou sellest not, dost not sell, or art not selling he sells not, does not sell, or is not selling we sell not, do not sell, or are not selling you sell not, do not sell, or are not selling they sell not, do not sell, or are not selling

-G-

PERFECT Or PRETERIT INDEFINITE,

or compound of the present.

Je n'ai pas vend u tu n'as pas vend u il n'a pas vend unous n'avons pas vend uvous n'avez pas vend u ils n'ont pas vend u

I have not sold, did not sell, or have not thou hast not sold, didst not sell, or hast not he has not sold, did not sell, or has not we have not sold, did not sell, or have not you have not sold, did not sell, or have not they have not sold, did not sell, or have not

Je ne vend ais pas tu ne vend ais pas il ne vend ait pas nous ne vend ions pas vous ne vend ies pas ils ne vend aient pas

IMPERFECT.

I sold not, did not sell, or was not selling thou soldest not, didst not sell, or wast not selling he sold not, did not sell, or was not selling we sold not, did not sell, or were not selling you sold not, did not sell, or were not selling they sold not, did not sell, or were not selling

-I-

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

Je n'avais pas vend u tu n'avais pas vend u il n'avait pas vend u vous n'aviez pas vend u

I had not sold or had not been selling thou hadst not sold or hadst not been selling he had not sold or had not been selling gous n'avions pas vend u we had not sold or had not been relling you had not sold or had not been selling As n'avaient pas vend u they had not sold or had not been selling

ami. âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. âter. tout. voûte

.1-

Je ne vend is pas tu ne vend is pas il ne vend it pas nous ne vend îmes pas vous ne vend îtes pas ils ne vend irent pas

K-

Je n'eus pas vend u
tu n'eus pas vend u
il n'eut pas vend u
nous n'eûmes pas vend u
vous n'eûtes pas vend u
ils n'eurent pas vend u

-T.-

Je ne vend rai pas tu ne vend ras pas il ne vend ra pas nous ne vend rons pas vous ne vend rez pas ils ne vend ront pas

- M-

Je n'aurai pas vend utu n'auras pas vend uil n'aura pas vend unous n'aurons pas vend uvous n'aurez pas vend uils n'auront pas vend u

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

I sold not or did not sell thou soldest not or didst not sel he sold not or did not sell we sold not or did not sell you sold not or did not sell they sold not or did not sell they sold not or did not sell

PRETERIT ANTERIOR, or compound of the preterit.

I had not sold thou hadst not sold he had not sold we had not sold you had not sold they had not sold

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

I shall or will not sell thou shalt or wilt not sell he shall or will not sell we shall or will not sell you shall or will not sell they shall or will not sell

FUTURE ANTERIOR,

or compound of the future.

I shall or will not have sold thou shalt or wilt not have sold he shall or will not have sold we shall or will not have sold you shall or will not have sold they shall or will not have sold

CONDITIONAL MCOD.

N-

Je ne vend rais pas tu ne vend rais pas il ne vend rait pas acus ne vend rions pas vous ne vend riez pas ils ne vend raient pas

-0-

Je n'aurais pas vend u, or je n'eusse pas vend u tu n'aurais pas vend u, or tu n'eusses pas vend u il n'aurait pas vend u, or il n'eût pas vend u

PRESENT.

I should, would, could, or might thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst he should, would, could, or might we should, would, could, or might you should, would, could, or might they should, would, could, or might

PAST,

or compound of the present

I should, would, could,
or might not have sold
thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst,
or mights not have sold
he should, would, could,
or might not have sold

not sell

Imur. mûr jeune. jeune. boite. boite. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. ames.

13, as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli in William.

nous n'aurions pas vend u, or nous n'eussions pus vend u vous n'auriez pas vend u r vous n'eussiez pus vend u s n'auraient pas vend u, ils n'eussent pas vend u

we should, would, could.
or might not have sold
you should, would, could,
or might not have sold
they should, would, could,
or might not have sold

IMPERATIVE MOOD

Ne vend s pas
qu'il no vend e pas
ne vend ons pas
ne vend ez pas
qu'ils ne vend ent pas

sell not or do not sell (thou)
let him not sell
let us not sell
sell not or do not sell (you)
let them not sell

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

-Q-

Que je ne vend e pas que tu ne vend es pas qu'il ne vend e pas que nous ne vend ions pas que vous ne vend iez pas qu'ils ne vend ent pas

PRESENT.

that I may not sell that thou mayst not sets that he may not sell that we may not sell that you may not sell that they may not sell

-R-

PRETERIT Or PAST, or compound of the present.

Que je n'aie pas vend u que tu n'aies pas vend u qu'il n'ait pas vend u que nous n'ayons pas vend u que vous n'ayez pas vend u qu'ils n'aient pas vend u that I may not have sold that thou mayst not have sold that he may not have sold that we may not have sold that you may not have sold that they may not have sold

-S-

Que je ne vend isse pas que tu ne vend isses pas qu'il ne vend ît pas que nous ne vend issions pas que vous ne vend issiez pas qu'ils ne vend issent pas

IMPERFECT.

that I might not sell that thou mightst not sell that he might not sell that we might not sell that you might not sell that they might not sell

-T-

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

Que je n'eusse pas vend u que te n'eusses pas vend u qu'il n'eût pas vend u que nous n'eussions pas vend u que vous n'eussiez pas vend u qu'ils n'eussent pas vend u

that I might not have sold that thou mightst not have sold that he might not have sold that we might not have sold that you might not have sold that they might not have sold

212

Juni. âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. v ûte 2.44, arm, tub. ale. mare. there. idiom, eel. opera. over. too.

CONJUGATION OF THE REGULAR VERB

VENDRE

to sell.

(Interior with 14)

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Est-ce que je vend st vend s-tu vend-il vend ons-nous vend ez-vous vend ent-ils

PRESENT.

do I sell or am I selling dost thou sell or art thou selling does he sell or is he selling do we sell or are we selling do you sell or are you selling do they sell or are they selling

- G-

PERFECT Or PRETERIT INDEFINITE. or compound of the present.

Ai-je vend u as-tu vend u a-t-il vend u avons-nous vend u avez-vous vend u ont-ils vend u

have I sold or did I sell hadst thou sold or didst thou sell has he sold or did he sell have we sold or did we sell have you sold or did you sell have they sold or did they sell

-14-

Vend ais-je vend ais-tu vend ait-il vend ions-nous vend iez-vous vend aient-ils

IMPERFECT.

did I sell or was I selling didst thou sell or wast thou selling did he sell or was he selling did we sell or were we selling did you sell or were you selling did they sell or were they selling

- I-

Avais-je vend u avais-tu vend u avait-il vend u avions-nous vend u aviez-vous vend u avaient-ils vend u

PLUPERFECT.

or compound of the imperfect.

had I sold or had I been selling hadst thou sold or hadst thou been sellhad he sold or had he been selling had we sold or had we been selling had you sold or had you been selling had they sold or had they been selling

Vend is-je vend is-tu vend ut-il vend îmes-nous vend îtcs-vous "end irent-ils

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

and I sell didst thou sell . did he seli did we sell did you sell did they sell † See page 8, art. 65. 'mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boîte. boîte. ancre. ingrat onde. un. amen ij, as s in plea sure. gn, as ni in u nion. ill, as lli, in Wi lli am.

-K-

Eus-je vend u
eus-tu vend u
eut-il vend u
eûmes-nous vend u
eûtes-vous vend u
eurent-ils vend u

-L-

Vend rai-je vend ras-tu vend ra-t-il vend rons-nous vend rez-vous vend ront-ils

· M-

Aurai-je vend u auras-tu vend u aura-t-il vend u aurons-nous vend u aurez-vous vend u auront-il vend u IRETERIT ANTERIOR,

or compound of the preterit.

had I sold
hadst thou sold
had he sold
had we sold
had you sold
had they sold

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

shall or will I sell shalt or wilt thou sell shall or will he sell shall or will we sell shall or will you sell shall or will they sell

FUTURE ANTERIOR, or compound of the future.

shall or will I have sold shall or will thou have sold shall or will he have sold shall or will we have sold shall or will you have sold shall or will they have sold

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

NI.

Vend rais-je vend rais-tu vend rait-il vend rions-nous vend riez-vous vend raient-ils

-0-

Aurais-je vend u, or eussé-je vend u aurais-tu vend u, or eusses-tu vend u aurait-il vend u, or eût-il vend u aurions-nous vend u, or eussiens-nous vend u, or eussiez-vous vend u auraient-ils vend u, or eussext-ils vend u

PRESENT.

should, would, could, or might I seli shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst the> 16 should, would, could, or might he sell should, would, could, or might we sell should, would, could, or might you sell should, would, could, or might they sell

PAST,

or compound of the present

should, would, could,
or might I have sold
shouldst, wouldst, couldst,
or mights thou have sold
should, would, could,
or might he have sold
should, would, could,
or might we have sold
should, would, could,
or might you have sold
should, would, could,
or might they have sold

ami, âne, te. écrit, mère, être, idole, gîte, opéra, ôter, tout, voûte arm, tub, ale, mare, there, idiom, eel, opera, over, too. fool.

CONJUGATION OF THE REGULAR VERB.

to sell. VENDRE

(Negatively and Interrogatively.)

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

Est-ce que je ne vend s pas do I not sell or am I not selling ne vend s-tu pas ne vend-il pas ne vend ons-nous pas ne vend ez-vous pas ne vend ent-ils pas

dost thou not sell or art thou not selling does he not sell or is he not selling do we not sell or are we not selling do you not sell or are you not selling do they not sell or are they not selling

-G-

PERFECT OF PRETERIT INDEFINITE.

or compound of the present.

N'ai-je pas vend u n'as-tu pas vend u n'a-t-il pas vend u n'avons-nous pas vend u n'avez-vous pas vend un'ont-ils pas vend u

have I not sold, did I not sell, or have I not been selling hast thou not sold, didst thou not sell. or hast thou not been selling has he not sold, did he not sell, or has he not been selling have we not sold, did we not sell, or have we not been selling have you not sold, did you not sell, or have you not been selling have they not sold, did they not sell, or have they not been selling

Ne vend ais-je pas ne venu ais-tu pas ne vend ait-il pas ne vend ions-nous pas ne vend iez-vous pas ne vend aient-ils pas

IMPERFECT.

did I not sell or was I not selling didst thou not sell or wast thou not selling did he not sell or was he not selling did we not sell or were we not selling did you not sell or were you not selling did they not sell or were they not selling

-1-

PLUPERFECT.

or compound of the imperfect.

N'avais-je pas vend un'avais-tu pas vend u n° avait-il pas vend un'avions-nous pas vend u n'aviez-vous pas vend u n'avaient-ils pas vend u

had I not sold or had I not been hadst thou not sold or hadst thou not been had he not sold, or had he not been had we not sold or had we not been had you not sold or had you not been had they not sold or had they not been

Ne vend is-je pas ne vend is-tu pas ne vend u-il pas ne vend îmes nous pas ne vend îtes-vous pas e vend irent-ils pas

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

did I not sell didst thou not sell did he not sell did we not sell did you not sell did they not sell

mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boite. boîte. ancre, ingrat. onde. un. amen i, as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lti, in William

-K-

PRETERIT ANTERIOR, or compound of the preterit.

N'eus-je pas vend u n'eus-tu pas vend u n'eut-il pas vend u n'eûmes-nous pas vend u n'eûtes-vous pas vend u n'eurent-ils pas vend u

had I not sold hadst thou not sold had he not sold had we not sold had you not sold had they not sold

Ne vend rai-je pas ne vend ras-tu pas

ne vend ra-t-il pas ne vend rons-nous pas ne vend res-vous pas

ne vend ront-ils pas

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

shall or will I not sell shalt or wilt thou not sell shall or will he not sell

shall or will we not sell shall or will you not sell

shall or will they not sell

-M-

FUTURE ANTERIOR,

or compound of the future.

N'aurai-je pas vend u n'auras-tu pas vend u n'aura-t-il pas vend u n'aurons-nous pas vend un'aurez-vous pas vend u n'auront-ils pas vend u

shall or will I not have sold shalt or wilt thou not have sold shall or will he not have sold shall or will we not have sold shall or will you not have sold shall or will they not have sold

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

Ne vend rais-je pas ne vend rais-tu pas ne vend rait-il pas ne vend rions-nous pas ne vend riez-vous pas ne vend raient-ils pas

PRESENT.

should, would, could, or might I shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst theu should, wesild, could, or might he should, would, or might we should, world, could, or might you should, would, could, or might they

-0-

PAST, or compound of the present.

N'aurais-je pas vend u, or n'eussé-je pas vend u n'aurais-tu pas vend u, or n'eusses-tu pas vend u n'aurait-il pas vend u, or n'eût-il pas vend u n'aurions-nous pas vend u, or n'eussions-nous pas vend u n'auriez-vous pas vend u, or n'eussiez-vous pas vend u n'auraient-ils pas vend u. or n'eussent-ils pas vend u

should, would, could, or might I not have sold shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst thou not have sold should, would, could, or might he not have sold should, would, could, or might we not have sold should, would, could, or might you not have sold should, would, could, or might they not have solo

Of Pronominal Verbs.

- 140 The Pronominal verbs, are those in which each person s conjugated through all the tenses, with two personal pronouns.
- 141. When the verbs begin with a consonant or an haspirated, the two pronouns are—

Singular.		Plural.		
je me	I myself,	nous nous	we ourselves,	
tu te	thou thyself,	*vous vous	you yourselves,	
il se	he himself,	ils se	they themselves,	
elle se	she herself,	elles se	they themselves.	

- * Sometimes vous you yourself, for thou thyself: see page 6 art. 55.
- 142. When the verbs begin with a vowel or an h mute, the two pronouns take the following form:—

	Singular	Pl	Plural.	
je m'	I myself,	nous nous	we ourselves,	
tıt'	thou thyself,	*vous vous	you yourselves,	
il s'	he himself,	ils s'	they themselves,	
elle s'	she herself,	elles s'	they themselves.	

Sometimes vous vous you yourself for thou thyself: see page 6, art. 53

143. The pronominal verbs, comprise the reflected verbs, and the reciprocal verbs.

Of Reflected Verbs.

- 144. There are active and neuter reflected verbs.
- 145. A reflected verb is active, when the action of the verb talls upon the subject—as, je me flatte I flatter myself—il se love he praises himself.
- 146. Almost all the active verbs are susceptible of being used as reflected verbs.
- 147. A reflected verb is neuter, when it indicates only a state or a disposition of the subject—as, je me repens 1 repent.
- 148. There are also unipersonal or impersonal reflected verbs; these are only used in the third person singular; active verbs frequently assume this form, in a passive sense, for the sake of brevity and energy—as, il se bâtit beaucoup de maisons for beaucoup de maisons sont bâties there are a great many nouses building—il se donnera une grande bataille for une grande bataille sera donnée a great battle will be fought.
- 149. All the simple tenses of the reflected verbs are conjugated like those of the verbs of the respective conjugations

to which they belong; for instance, se lev er to rise, takes the same terminations as par ler to speak—s'enrich ir to grow tich, takes the same terminations as fin ir to finish.

- 149. When a reflected verb is formed with an irregular verb, it is conjugated like the irregular verb would be, if not used as a reflected verb, that is with two pronouns; for instance, se ser vir to make use of, will be conjugated like ser vir to serve, see age 131.
- 151. All the compound tenses of all the reflected verbs, without exception, are conjugated with the auxiliary, être to be, atthough they be all conjugated in English with the auxiliary avoir to have.
- 152. In compound tenses, the participle past n ust agree in gender and number, with the nominative or subject of the verb.

je me suis levé (a gentleman,) I have risen, je me suis levée (a lady,) I have risen, nous nous sommes leves (gentlemen,) we have risen, nous nous sommes levées (ladies,) we have risen.

152. When a reflected verb is governed in the infinitive mood by another verb, the pronoun se, which precedes the present of the infinitive, must be made to correspond with the reminative of the first verb, thus—

je veux me moquer de lui u veux te moquer de lui ul veut se moquer de lui elle veut se moquer de lui nous voulons nous moquer de lui vous voulez vous moquer de lui ils veulent se moquer de lui elles veulent se moquer de lui I wish to laugh at him, thou wishest to laugh at him, he wishes to laugh at him, she wishes to laugh at him, we wish to laugh at him, you wish to laugh at him, they wish to laugh at him, they wish to laugh at him,

Pupils are very liable, if not put on their guard, to express themselves thus—je veux se moquer de lui—tu veux se moquer de lui, &c., because se is generally put before the infinitive present of all reflected verbs.

Of Reciprocal Verbs.

- 154. A verb is reciprocal, when it expresses that two or more nominatives or subjects act upon each other.
- 155. Reciprocal verbs are conjugated like reflected verbs, both in their simple and in their compound tenses; but they have no singular as they express the reciprocal action of persons or of things upon each other, for instance, John and Joseph will say.

let, nous nous secourons l'un l'autre we assist one another.

Mary and Sarah will say, 2.1, nous nous secourons l'une l'autre we assist one another.

John, Joseph, Paul, and any number of others will say, 3d, nous nous secourons les uns les autres we assist one another

Mary, Sarah, Rebecca, and any number of others will say, 1th, nous nous secourons les unes les autres we assist one another

- 156. Remark that when two persons only, are the nominatives or subjects of the verb, one another, is put in the singular in French; and if both persons, or one only, is of the masculine gender, one another is rendered by l'un l'autre as in the 1st example; but if both persons are of the feminine gender, one another is rendered by l'une l'autre, as in the 2d example.
- 157. When more than two persons are the nominatives or subjects of the verbs, then one another is put in the plural in French; and if all the persons, or one only, is of the masculine gender, one another is rendered by les uns les autres, as in the 3d example; but if all the persons are of the feminine gender, one another is rendered by les unes les autres, as in the 4th example.
- 158. A list of Verbs, which, though not admitting in English the pronouns one's-self, myself, thyself, himself, herself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves, are nevertheless reflected in French.

to abstain s'abstanir, to break loose se déchaîner, s'accorder, to agree to catch cold s'enrhumer, to apply s'adresser, to care for se soucier. se baigner, to complain to bathe se plaindre. se raidir, to come forward to bear up against s'avancer, to be angry se fâcher, to confer s'aboucher. to be offended se fâcher, to congeal se figer, to become liquid se liquéfier, to creep into se glisser. to be dying se mourir, to delight in se plaire, to be eager s'empresser, to delight in se complaire, to be eclipsed s'éclipser, to diminish s'apetisser, o begin to thrive se remplumer, $to \ desist$ se désister, p be moved s'attendrir, to discharge s'acquitter, to be obstinate s'opiniâtrer, to discourse with. s'entretenir. to be out of con- see dégoûter, to distrust se défier, se déterminer. to determine to be renewed se renouveler, to elapse s'écouler, to be resolved. se résoudre, to endeavour s'efforcer, to be silent se taire, to exclaim se récrier. to beware se garder, to expect s'attendre, to blow s'épanouir, to evaporate s'évaporer, in boast to fade away se vanter. se fétrir.

se fondie. 1. faint away s'évanouir. to melt se méprendre. to fall asleep s'endormir, to mistake to fall asleep again se rendormir, to mistrust se méfier. s'avancer, to fail furiously ? to move forward s'acharner, uponto mutiny se mutiner, to fall tooth and to oppose, s'opposer s'acharner, nail upon to overflow se débordar. to fancy se figurer, to paint se farder. s'apercevoir. to fancy s'imaginer, to perceive to rew feather se remplumer, to persist s'obstiner, to flock in crowds s'attrouper, to putrefy se putréfier. to flow out to quit one's country s'expatrier, s'écouler. to rebel se révolter. to fly away s'envoler, to fly into a passion s'emporter, to recant se dédire, se gangrener, to rejoice se réjouir, to gangrene to get intoxicated s'enivrer, to remember se souvenir, to remember to get palsied se paraliser, se ressouvenir, to get preferment to repent s'avancer, se repantir, to get up se lever. to resign se démettre, to retract to get weary s'ennuver. se rétracter. to give over se désister, to rise se lever, to give up se démettre, to run into debt s'endetter, to go away s'en aller, to run away s'enfuir. to go forward s'avancer. to seize se saisir, to go to bed se coucher. to sell se vendre. to set off !o grieve s'attrister, s'acheminer, to grow better s'amender, to shrink s'apetisser, to grow bold to sit down s'enhardir. s'asseoir. to sit down at table to grow drowsy s'assoupir, s'attabler, to slip to grow familiar se familiariser, se glisser. to grow impatient s'impatienter s'arrêter, to stay to grow milder se radoucir to steal away s'esquiver, to grow poor s'appauvrir, to stick to s'attacher, to grow proud s'enorgueillir, to stiffen se raidir. to grow rich s'enrichir. to stoop se baisser, to grow tired se lasser. to stop s'arrêter. to heal se guérir, to strive s'efforcer, to inquire s'enquérir, to struggle se débattre. to intermeddle s'entremettre. to submit se soumettre. to subscribe to intermedale s'ingérer, s'abonner, to keep from se garder, to surrender se rendre, to kneel down s'agenouiller, to take a strong s'entêter, to laugh at se moquer fancy to luy hold of se saisir. to take delight in se plaire, to take offence se formalisel, to league se liguer, to lean on one's to take pet se piquer, s'accouder, elbow to take refuge se réfugier, to take rest to lean upon s'appuver, se reposer, to make haste se dépêcher, to take root s'enraciner. to make haste se hâter to trust se fier, to make one's escape s'évader, to vanish away s'éclipser, se promener. to walk to make one's escape s'échapper, to make un alliance s'allier, to withdraw sc retirer, to marry se marier to wonder s'étonner, to weddle with æ mêler. to wonder e émerveiller.

lami. ine. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. voûte arm, tub, ale, mare, there, idiom, eel, opera. over.

CONJUGATION OF THE REFLECTED VERB.

SE LEVER

to rise.

(Affirmatively.)

INFINITIVE MOOD.

- A -Se lev er

PRESENT. to rise

_ D _

PAST Or PERFECT,

or compound of the present. to have risen

S'être lev é

-C-Se lev ant PARTICIPLE PRESENT Or ACTIVE,

rising

-O-

COMPOUND OF THE PARTICIPLE PRESENT.

S'étant lev é

having risen

Lev é

PARTICIPLE PAST OF PASSIVE. risen

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Je me lèv e tu te lèv es il se lève nous nous lev ons vous vous lev ez

ils se lèv ent

PRESENT.

I rise, do rise, or am rising thou risest, dost rise, or art rising he rises, does rise, or is rising we rise, do rise, or are rising you rise, do rise, or are rising they rise, do rise, or are rising

PERFECT or PRETERIT INDEFINITE.

or compound of the present.

Je me suis lev é tu t'es lev é il s'est lev é vous vous êtes lev és ils se sont lev és

I have risen, did rise, or have been rising thou hast risen, didst rise, or hast been resing he has risen, did rise, or has been rising nous nous sommes lev és we have risen, did rise, or have been rising you have risen, did rise, or have been rising they have risen, did rise, or have been rising

Je me lev ais tu te lev ais il se lev ait nous nous lev ions vous your lev ies ils se lev aient

IMPERFECT.

I rose, did rise, or was rising thou rosest, didst rise, or wast rising he rose, did rise, or was rising we rose, did rise, or were rising you rose, did rise, or were rising they rose, did rise, or were rising

~I-

PLUPERFECT.

or compound of the imperfect.

Jem'étais lev é tu t'étais lev é il s'était lev é none nous étions lev és vous vous étiez lev és ils s'étaient 'ov és

I had risen or had been rising thou hadst risen or hadst been rising he had risen or had been rising we had risen or had been rising you had risen or had been rising they had risen or had been rising

*mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boite. boite. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen.

1j, as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as ili in William.

7...

Je me lev ai tu te lev as il se lev a nous nous lev âmes vous 7 ous lev âtes ils se lev èrent

- K-

Je me fus lev é
tu te fus lev é
il se fut lev é
nous nous fûmes lev és
veus vous fûtes lev és
ils se furent lev és

- T -

Je me lèv erai tu te lèv eras il se lèv era nous nous lèv erons vous vous lèv erezils se lèv eront

- M -

Je me serai lev é tu te seras lev é il se sera lev é nous nous serons lev és vous vous serez lev és ils se seront lev es PRETERIT DEFINITE.

I rose or did rise thou rosest or didst rise he rose or did rise we rose or did rise you rose or did rise they rose or did rise

PRETERIT ANTERIOR, or compound of the preterit.

I had risen thou hadst risen he had risen we had risen you had risen they had risen

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

I shall or will rise thou shalt or will rise he shall or will rise we shall or will rise you shall or will rise they shall or will rise

FUTURE ANTERIOR, or compound of the future.

I shall or will have risen thou shalt or wilt have risen he shall or will have risen we shall or will have risen you shall or will have risen they shall or will have risen

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

- N-

Jo me lèv erais tu te lèv erais il se lèv erait nous nous lèv erions vous vous lèv eries ls se lèv eraient

-0-

Je me serais lev é, or je me fusse lev é tu te serais lev é, or tu te fusses tev e il se serait lev é, or il se fût lev e PRESENT.

I should, would, could, or might rise thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or might rise he should, would, could, or might rise we should, would, could, or might rise you should, would, could, or might rise they should, would, could, or might rise

PAST,

or compound of the present.

I should, would, could, or might have risen thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst have risen he should, would, could, or might have risen

lami, âne, te, écrit, mère, être, idole, gête, opéra, ôter, tout, voête 2w. arm, tub, ale, mare, there, idiom, eel, opera, over, too, fine.

nous nous serions lev és, or nous nous fussions lev és veus vous seriez lev és, or vous vous fussiez lev és ils se seraient lev és, or ils se fussent lev és

we should, would, could,
or might have risen
you should, would, could,
or might have risen
they should, would, could,
or might have risen

-P-

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Lèv e-toi qu'il se lèv e lev ons-nous lev es-vous qu'ils se lèv ent rise (thou) let him rise let us rise rise (you) let them rise

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

-Q-

Que je me lève que tu te lèves qu'il se lève que nous nous levions que vous vous leviez qu'ils se lèvent

PRESENT.

that I may rise that thou mayst rise that he may rise that we may rise that you may rise that they may rise

-R-

PRETERIT Or PAST, or compound of the present.

Que je me sois lev é que tu te sois lev é qu'il se soit lev é que nous nous soyons lev és que vous vous soyez lev és qu'ils se soient lev és that I may have risen that thou mayst have risen that he may have risen that we may have risen that you may have risen that they may have risen

-S-

Que je me lev asse que te te lev asses que nous nous lev assions que vous vous lev assies qu'ils se lev assent

IMPERFECT.

that I might rise that thou mightst rise that he might rise that we might rise that you might rise that they might rise

-T

PLUPERFECT, or compound of the imperfect

Que je me fusse lev é qu'il se fût lev é qu'il se fût lev é que nous nous fussions lev és que vous vous fussiez lev és au'ils se fussont lev és

that I might have risen that thou mightst have risen that he might have risen that we might have risen that you might have risen that they might have risen mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boite. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen. ij, as s in plea sure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in William.

CONJUGATION OF THE REFLECTED VERB.

SE LEVER

to rise.

(Negatively.)

INFINITIVE MOOD.

-A-Ne pas se lev er

PRESENT. not to rise PAST OF PERFECT. or compound of the present.

Ne pas s'être lev é

not to have risen

Ne se lev ant pas

PARTICIPLE PRESENT Or ACTIVE. not rising

COMPOUND OF THE PARTICIPLE PRESENT.

not having risen

Ne s'étant pas lev é

INDICATIVE MOOD.

le ne me lève pas u ne te lèv es pas l ne se lèv e pas nous ne nous lev ons pas vous ne vous lev ez pas ils ne se lèv ent pas

PRESENT. I rise not, do not rise, or am not thou risest not, dost not rise, or art no: he rises not, does not rise, or is not we rise not, do not rise, or are no! you rise not, do not rise, or are not they rise not, do not rise, or are not PERFECT OF PRETERIT INDEFINITE.

or compound of the present.

Je ne me suis pas lev é tu ne t'es pas lev é

il ne s'est pas lev é

or have not been rising thou hast not risen, didst not rise, or hast not been rising he has not risen, did not rise. or has not been rising

nous ne nous sommes pas lev és we have not risen, did not rise,

vous ne vous êtes pas lev és

ils ne se sont pas lev és

Je ne me lev ais pas tu ne te lev ais pas il ne se lev ait pas nous no nous lev ions pas vous ne vous lev ies pas ils nese lev aient pas -1I have not risen, did not rise,

or have not been rising you have not risen, did not rise, or have not been rising they have not risen. did not rise, or have not been rising IMPERFECT.

. I rose not, did not rise, or was thou rosest not, didst not rise, or wast he rose not, did not risc, or was we rose not, did not rise, or were you rose not, did not rise, or were they rose not, did not rise, or were PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

Je ne m'étais pas lev é tu ne t'étais pas lev é il ne s'était pas lev é nous ne nous étions pas lev és vous ne vous étiez pas lev és ils ne s'étaient pas lev és

I had not risen or had not been thou hadst not risen or hadst not been he had not risen or had not been we had not risen or had not been you had not risen or had not been they had not risen or had not been 2 K 2

ami. âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. veûte 2 at. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too.

-1-

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

Je ne me lev ai pas tu ne te lev as pas il ne se lev a pas nous ne nous lev âmes pas vous ne vous lev âtes pas ils ne se lev èrent pas

I rose not or did not rise thou rosest not or didst not rise he rose not or did not rise we rose not or did not rise you rose not or did not rise they rose not or did not rise

-R -

PRETERIT ANTERIOR,

or compound of the preterit.

Je ne me fus pas lev é tu ne te fus pas lev é il ne se fut pas lev é nous ne nous fûmes pas lev és vous ne vous fûtes pas lev és ils ne se furent pas lev és

I had not risen thou hadst not risen he had not risen we had not risen you had not risen they had not risen

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

Je ne me lèv erai pas tu ne te lèv eras pas il ne se lèv era pas nous ne nous lèv erons pas vous ne vous lèveres pas ils ne se lev eront pas

I shall or will not rise thou shalt or wilt not rise. he shall or will not rise we shall or will not rise you shall or will not rise they shall or will not rise

-M-

FUTURE ANTERIOR, or compound of the future.

Je ne me serai pas lev é tu ne te seras pas lev é il ne se sera pas lev é nous ne nous serons pas lev és vous ne vous serez pas lev és ils ne se seront pas lev és

I shall or will not have rise & thou shalt or wilt not have rism he shall or will not have risen we shall or will not have risen you shall or will not have risen they shall or will not have risen

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

PRESENT.

Je ne me lèv erais pas tu ne te lèv erais pas il ne se lèv erait pas vous ne vous lèv eriez pas ils ne se lèv eraient pas

I should, would, could, or might thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst he should, would, could, or might nous ne nous lèverions pas we should, would, could, or might you should, would, could, or might they should, would, could, or might

-0-

PAST

or compound of the present.

Je ne me serais pas lev é, or je ne me fusse pas lev é tu no te serais pas lev é, or tu ne te fusses pas lev é il ne se serait pas lev é, or il ise se fût pas lev é

I should, would, could, or might not have risen thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst not have risen he should, would, could, or might not have risen

mur. mûr. jeune. jeune. boite. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen ij, as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in William

nous ne nous serions pas lev és, or nous ne nous fussions pas lev és vous ne vous seriez pas lev és. or vous ne vous fussiez pas lev és ils ne se seraient pas lev és, or ils ne se fussent pas lev és

we should, would, could, or might not have risen you should, would, could, or might not have risen they should, would, could, or might not have risen

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Ne te lève pas qu'il ne se lèv e pas ne nous lev ons pas ne vous lev ez pas qu'ils ne se lèv ent pas

rise not or do not rise (thou) let him not rise let us not rise rise not or do not rise let them not rise

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

-Q-

PRESENT.

Que je ne me lèv e pan que tu ne te lèv es pas qu'il ne se lèv e pas que nous ne nous lev ions pas que vous ne vous lev ies pas qu'ils ne se lèv ent pas

that I may not rise that thou mayst not rise that he may not rise that we may not rise that you may not rise that they may not rise

-R-

PRETERIT Or PAST, or compound of the present,

Que je ne me sois pas lev é que tu ne te sois pas lev é qu'il ne se soit pas lev é que nous ne nous soyons pas lev és que vous ne vous soyez pas lev és qu'ils ne se soient pas lev és

that I may not have risen that thou mayst not have risen that he may not have risen that we may not have risen that you may not have risen that they may not have risen

IMPERFECT.

Que je ne me lev asse pas que tu ne te lev asses pas qu'il ne se lev ât pas que nous ne nous lev assions pas que vous ne vous lev assiez pas qu'ils ne se lev assent pas

that I might not rise that thou mightst not rise that he might not rise that we might not rise that you might not rise that they might not rise

PLUPERFECT, or compound of the imperfect.

Que je ne me fusse pas lev é que tu ne te fusses pas lev é qu'il ne se fût pas lev é que nous ne nous fussions pas lev és that we might not have risen que vous ne vous fussiez pas lev és qu'ils ne se fussent pas lev és

that I might not have risen that thou mightst not have risen that he might not have risen that you might not have risen that they might not have risen

'ann. une. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. voûte. at. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool

CONJUGATION OF THE REFLECTED VERB.

SE LEVER

to rise.

(Interrogatively.)

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Me lev é-je te lèves-tu se lèv e-t-il nous lev ons-nous vous leves-vous se lèv ent-ils

PRESENT.

do I rise or am I rising dost thou rise or art thou rising does he rise or is he rising do we rise or are we rising do you rise or are you rising do they rise or are they rising

PERFECT OF PRETERIT INDEFINITE.

or compound of the present.

Me suis-je lev é t'es-tu lev é s'est-il lev é vous êtes-vous lev és se sont-ils lev és

have I risen or did I rise hadst thou risen or didst thou rise has he risen or did he rise. nous sommes-nous lev és have we risen or did we rise have you risen or did you rise have they risen or did they rise

-H-

Me lev ais-je te lev ais-tu se lev ait-il nous lev ions-nous vous lev iez-vous se lev aient-ils

IMPERFECT.

did I rise or was I rising didst thou rise or wast thou rising did he rise or was he rising did we rise or were we rising did you rise or were you rising did they rise or were they rising

-1-

PLUPERFECT.

or compound of the imperfect.

M'étais-je lev é had I risen or had I been rising t'étais-tu lev é hadst thou risen or hadst thou been rivised s'était-il lev é had he risen or had he been rising nous étions-nous lev és had we risen or had we been rising vous étiez-vous lev és had you risen or had you been rising s'étaient-ils lev és had they risen or had they been rising

-J-

Me lev ai-je te lev as-tu se lev a-t-il nous lev âmes-nous vous lev âtes-vous me lev erent-ils

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

did I rise didst thou rise did he rise did we rise did you rise did they rise

mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boite. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amaa. ij, as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill. as lli-in William

• K

PRETERIT ANTERIOR, or compound of the preterit

Me fus-je lev e te fus-tu lev é se fut-il lev é nous fûmes-nous lev és vous fûtes-vous lev és se furent ils lev és

had I risen
hadst thou risen
had he risen
had we risen
had you risen
had they risen

•L-

Me lèv erai-je te lèv eras-tu se lèv era-t-il nous lev erons-nous vous lèv erez-vous se lèv eront-ils FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

shall or will I ruse shall or wilt thou rise shall or will he rise shall or will we rise shall or will you rise shall or will they rise

-M-

FUTURE ANTERIOR, or compound of the future.

Me serai-je lev \acute{e} te seras-tu lev \acute{e} se sera-t-il lev \acute{e} nous serons-nous lev $\acute{e}s$ vous serez-vous lev $\acute{e}s$ se seront-ils lev $\acute{e}s$

shall or will I have risen shall or will thou have risen shall or will he have risen shall or will we have risen shall or will you have risen shall or will they have risen

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

Me lèv erais-je te lèv erais-tu se lèv erait-il nous lèv erions-nous rous lèv eriez-vous se lèv eraient-ils PRESENT.

should, would, could, or might I rise shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or might the rise should, would, could, or might we rise should, would, could, or might we rise should, would, could, or might you rise should, would, could, or might they rise

-0-

PAST, or compound of the present.

Me serais je lev é, or me fussé-je lev é te serais-tu lev é, or te fusses-tu lev é se serait-il lev é, or se fût-il lev é nous serions-nous lev és, or nous fussions-nous lev és, or vous fussiez-vous lev és se seraient-ils lev és, or se fussent-ils lev és

should, would, could,
or might I have risen
shouldst, wouldst, couldst,
or mightst thou have risen
should, would, could,
or might he have risen
should, would, could,
or might we have risen
should, would, could,
or might you have risen
should, would, could,
or might they have risen

mi. âne, te. écrit. mère, être. idole. gîte, opéra. ôter. tout. volue at. arm. tub. ale. mare, there, idiom eel. opera, over, too. fool.

CONJUGATION OF THE REFLECTED VERB.

SE LEVER to rise.

(Negatively and Interrogatively.)

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-F-

Ne me lev é-je pas ne te lèv es-tu pas ne se lèv e-t-il pas ne nous lev ons-nous pas ne vous lev ez-vous pas ne se lèv ent-ils pas PRESENT.

do I not rise or am I not rising dost thou not rise or art thou not rising does he not rise or is he not rising do we not rise or are we not rising do you not rise or are you not rising do they not rise or are they not rising

-G-

PERFECT or PRETERIT INDEFINITE,

or compound of the present.

Ne me suis-je pas lev é

ne t'es-tu pas lev é

ne s'est-il pas lev é

have I not risen, did I not rise,
or have I not been rising
hast thou not risen, didst thou not rise,
or hast thou not been rising
has he not risen, did he not rise,
or has he not been rising

ne nous sommes-nous pas lev és have we not risen, did we not rise, or have we not been rising

ne vous êtes-vous pas lev és

ne se sont-ils pas lev és

or have we not been rising
have you not risen, did you not rise,
or have you not been rising
have they not risen, did they not rise,
or have they not been rising

-11-

No me lev ais-je pas no to lev ais-tu pas no se lev ait-il pas no nous lev ions-nous pas no vous lev iez-vous pas no se lev aient-ils pas IMPERFECT.

did I not rise or was I not rising didst thou not rise or wast thou not rising did he not rise or was he not rising did we not rise or were we not rising did you not rise or were you not rising did they not rise or were they not rising

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

Ne m'étais-je pas lev é ne t'étais-tu pas lev é ne s'était-il pas lev é ne nous étions-nous pas lev és ne vous étiez-vous pas lev és ne s'étaient-ils pas lev és had I not risen or had I not hadst thou not risen or hadst thou not had he not risen or had he not had we not risen or had we not had you not risen or had you not had they not risen or had they not

• J

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

Ne me lev ai. je pas ne te lev as-tu pas ne se lev a-t-il pas ne neus lev âmes-nous pas ae vous lev âtes-vous pas ne se lev èrent-ils pas did I not rise
didst thou not rise
did he not rise
did we not rise
did you not rise
did they not rise

been rising

mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boite. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. ames ill, as lli, in William 1, ass in pleasure. gn, as ni in union.

PRETERIT ANTERIOR, or compound of the preterit.

Ne me fus-je pas lev é ne te fus-tu pas lev é ne se fut-il pas lev é ne nous fûmes-nous pas lev és ne vous fûtes-vous pas lev és ne se furent-ils pas lev és

had I not risen hadst thou not risen had he not risen had we not risen had you not risen had they not risen

-1,-

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

Ne me lèv erai-je pas ne te lèv eras-tu pas ne se lèv era-t-il pas ne nous lèv erons-nous pas ne vous lèv erez-vous pas ne se lèv eront-ils pas

shall or will I not rise shalt or wilt thou not rise shall or will he not rise shall or will we not rise shall or will you not rise shall or will they not rise

-M-

FUTURE ANTERIOR, or compound of the future.

Ne me serai-je pas lev é ne te seras-tu pas lev é ne se sera-t-il pas lev é ne nous serons-nous pas lev és ne vous serez-vous pas lev és ne se seront-ils pas lev és

shall or will I not have risen shalt or wilt thou not have risen shall or will he not have risen shall or will we not have risen shall or will you not have risen shall or will they not have risen

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

PRESENT.

Ne me lèv erais-je pas ne te lèv erais-tu pas ne se lèv erait-il pas ne vous lèv eriez-vous pas ne se lèv eraient-ils pas

should, would, could, or might I shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst thou should, would, could, or might he ne nous lèv erions-nous pas should, would, could, or might we should, would, could, or might you should, would, could, or might they

-63-

PAST.

or compound of the present.

Ne me serais-je pas lev \dot{e} , or ne me fussé-je pas lev é ne te serais-tu pas lev é, or ne te fusses-tu pas lev é ne se serait-il pas lev \acute{e} , or ne se fùt-il pas lev é ne nous serions-nous pas lev és, or ne nous fussions-nous pas lev és ne vous seriez-vous pas lev és, or ne vous fussiez-vous pas lev és ne se seraient-ils pas lev és or ne se fussent-ils pas lev és

should, would, could, or might I not have risen shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst thou not have risen should, would, could, or might he not have risen should, would, could, or might we not have risen should, would, could, or might you not have risen should, would, coula, or might they not have risen

wni âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. âter. tout. voûte. d. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

CONJUGATION OF THE REFLECTED VERB.

E BIEN PORTER

to be well.

(Affirmatively.)

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Se oich porter

PRESENT.
to be well

-B-

PAST Or PERFECT, or compound of the present.

S'ê re bim port é

to have been well

C

PARTICIPLE PRESENT or ACTIVE,

Se port an! vien

being well

S'étant bien port é

compound of the participle present.

It é having been well

PA

PARTICIPLE PAST Or PASSIVE.

Bien port é

been well INDICATIVE MOOD.

F-

PRESENT.

Je me port e bien tu te port es bien il se port e bien nous nous port on sier vous vous port ez bien ils se port ent bien

I am well thou art well he is well we are well you are well they are well

-G=

IELLECT OF PRETERIT INDEFINITE,

compound of the present.

le ma suis bien port é
n t'es bien port é
l' s'est bien port é
nous mous sommes bien port és
vous vous êtes bien port és
ils se sont bien port és

In present.

I have been well thou hast been well we has been well wou have been well you have been well they have been well

-H-

IMPERFECT.

Je me port ais bien tu te port ais bien il se port ait bien nous nous port ions bien vous vous port iez bien ils se port aient bien I was well
thou wast well
he was well
we were well
you were well
they were well

- [-

PLUPERFECT,

or a mound of the imperfect.

Je m'étais bien port é tu t'étais bien port é il s'était bien port é nous nous étiens bien port és vous vous étiez bien port és ils s'étaient bien port és t had been well
thou hadst been well
he had been well
we had been well
you had been well
they had been well

mur mûr. jeune. jeune. boite. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. ancex. 'j, as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in William.

.

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

Je me port ai bien tu te port as bien il se port a bien nous nous port âmes bien vo us vous port âtes bien ils se port èrent bien

I was well thou wast well he was well we were well you were well they were well

K-

PRETERIT ANTERIOR,

or compound of the preterit.

Je me fus bien port é tu te fus bien port é il se fut bien port é nous nous fûmes bien port és vous vous fûtes bien port és ils se furent bien port és I had been well thou hadst been well he had been well we had been well you had been well they had been well

-1,-

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

Je me port erai bien tu te port eras bien il se port era bien nous nous port erons bien vous vous port erez bien ils se port eront bien I shall or will be well thou shalt or wilt be well he shall or will be well we shall or will be well you shall or will be well they shall or will we well

B., .

FUTURE ANTERIOR, or compound of the future.

Je me serai bien port é tu te seras bien port é il se sera bien port é nous nous serons bien port és vous vous serez bien port és ils se seront bien port és I shall or will have been well thou shalt or will have been well he shall or will have been well we shall or will have been well you shall or will have been well they shall or will have been well

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

R-

Je me port erais bien tu te port erais bien il se port erait bien nous nous port erions bien vous vous port eries bien ils se port eraient bien PRESENT.

I should, would, could, or might
thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mights
he should, would, could, or might
we should, would, could, or might
you should, would, could, or might
they should, would, could, or might

0 -

PAST,

or compound of the present.

Je me serais bien port é, or je me fusse bien port é tu te serais bien port é, or tu te fusses bien port é il se serait bien port é, or il se fût bien port é I should, would, could, or might have been well thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mights have been well he should, would, could, or might have been well 2 L.

am. âne, te. écrit. mère. être. idoie. g/te. opéra. ôter, tout. vonte eat. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idioin. ecl. opera. over. too, fool.

nous nous serions bien port és, or nous nous fussions bien port és vous vous seriez bien port és, or vous vous fussiez bien port és ils se seraient bien port és, or ils se fussent bien port és

we should, would, could, or might have been well you should, would, could, or might have been well they should, would, could, or might have been well

- g -

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Port e-toi bien
qu'il se port e bien
port ons-nous bien
port ez-vous bien
qu'ils se port ent bien

be well (thou)
let him be well
let us be well
be well (you)
let them be well

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

-0-

Que je me port e bien que tu te port es bien qu'il se port e bien que nous nous port ions bien que vous vous port ies bien qu'ils se port ent bien PRESENT.

that I may be well that thou mayst be well that he may be well that we may be well that you may be well that they may be well

-R-

PRETERIT Or PAST, or compound of the present.

Que je me sois bien port é que tu te sois bien port é qu'il se soit bien port é que nous nous soyons bien port és que vous vous soyez bien port és qu'ils se soient bien port és that I may have been well that thou mayst have been well that he may have been well that we may have been well that you may have been well that they may have been well

-3-

IMPERFECT.

Que je me port asse bien que tu te port asses bien qu'ilse port ât bien que nous nous port assions bien que vous vous port assiez bien qu'ils se port assent bien

that I might be well that thou mightst be well that he might be well that we might be well that you might be wel. that they might be well

~T-

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

Que je me fusse bien port é que tu te fusses bien port é qu'il se fût bien port é que nous nous fussions bien port és que vous vous fussiez bien port és qu'ils se fussent bien port és

that I might have been well that thou mightst have been well that he might have been well that we might have been well that you might have been well that they might have been well mur. mar. jewie jane. boite. boite. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen.
h, as a in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli in Wilnam

CONJUGATION OF THE REFLECTED VERB.

SE BIEN PORTER

to be well.

(Negatively.)

NFINITIVE MOOD

Ne se pas bien port er

not to be well

PAST Or PERFECT,

or compound of the present.

Ne s'être pas bien port é not to have been well

-c- PARTICIPLE PRESENT OF ACTIVE.
Ne se port ant pas bien not being well

-D- COMPOUND OF THE PARTICIPLE PRESENT. Ne s'étant pas bien port é not having been well

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-F-

PRESENT.

Je ne me port e pas bien tu ne te port es pas bien il ne se port e pas bien nous ne nous port ons pas bien vous ne vous port es pas bien ils ne se port ent pas bien I am not well thou art not well he is not well we are not well you are not well they are not well

-G-

PERFECT Or PRETERIT INDEFINITE, or compound of the present.

Je ne me suis pas bien port é tu ne t'es pas bien port é il ne s'est pas bien port é nous ne nous sommes pas bien port és vous ne vous êtes pas bien port és ils ne se sont pas bien port és I have not been well thou hast not been well he has not been well we have not been well you have not been well they have not been well

-11-

IMPERFECT.

Je ne me port ais pas bien tu ne te port ais pas bien il ne se port ait pas bien nous ne nous port ions pas bien vous ne vous port ies pas bien ils ne se port aient pas bien

I was not well thou wast not well he was not well we were not well you were not well they were not well

m] =

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

le ne m'étais pas bien port é tu re t'étais pas bien port é il ne s'était pas bien port é nous ne nous étions pas bien port és vous ne vous étiez pas bien port és us ne c'étaient pas bien port és I had not been well thou hadst not been well he had not been well we had not been well you had not been well they had not been well 'ami ûne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. veûto ²ul. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. ecl. opera. over. too. feol.

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

Je ne me port ai pas bien tu ne te port as pas bien il ne se port a pas bien nous ne nous port âmes pas bien vous ne vous port âtes pas bien ils ne se port èrent pas bien

I was not well thou wast not well he was not well we were not well you were not well they were not well

-K-

PRETERIT ANTERIOR, or compound of the preterit

Je ne me fus pas bien port é tu ne te fus pas bien port é il ne se fut pas bien port é nous ne nous fûmes pas bien port és vous ne vous fûtes pas bien port és il ne se furent pas bien port és

I had not been well thou hadst not been well he had not been well we had not been well you had not been well they had not been well

-L-

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

Je ne me port eras pas bien tu ne te port eras pas bien il ne se port era pas bien nous ne nous port erons pas bien vous ne vous port erez pas bien ils ne se port eront pas bien I shall or will not be well thou shalt or wilt not be well he shall or will not be well we shall or will not be well you shall or will not he well they shall or will not be well

-M-

FUTURE ANTERIOR,

or compound of the future.

Je ne me serai pas bien port é tu ne te seras pas bien port é il ne se sera pas bien port é nous ne nous serons pas bien port és vous ne vous serez pas bien port és ils ne se seront pas bien port és

I shall or will not have thou shall or will not have he shall or will not have we shall or will not have you shall or will not have they shall or will not have

been well

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

-0-

PRESENT.

Je ne me port erais pas bien
tu ne te port erais pas bien
il ne se port erait pas bien
nous ne nous port erions pas bien
vous ne vous port eries pas bien

I should, would, could, or might not be well thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst not be well he should, would, could, or might not be well we should, would, could, or might not be well you should, would, could, or might not be well they should, would, could, or might not be well

ils ne se port eraient pas bien

PAST,

or compound of the present.

Je ne me serais pas bien porté, or je ne me fusse pas bien porté tu ne te serais pas bien porté, or tu ne te fusses pas bien porté or might not have been well thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst not have been well nur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boite. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen. j, as s in plea sure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in William.

il ne se serait pas bien port é, or il ne se fût pas bien port é nous ne nous serions pas bien port és, or nous ne nous fussions pas bien port és vous ne vous seriez pas bien port és, or vous ne vous fussiez pas bien port és ils ne se seraient pas bien port és, or il ne se fussent pas bien port és

he should, would, could, or might not have been well we should, would, could, or might not have been well you should, would, could, or might not have been well they should, would, could, or might not have been well

. P-

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Ne te port e pas bien qu'il ne se port e pas bien ne nous port ons pas bien ne vous port ez pas bien qu'ils ne se port ent pas bien

be not well or do not be well let him not be well let us not be well be not well or do not be well let them not be well

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Q-

PRESENT.

Que je ne me port e pas bien que tu ne te port es pas bien qu'il ne se port e pas bien que nous ne nous port ions pas bien que vous ne vous port iez pas bien qu'ils ne se port ent pas bien

that I may not be well that thou mayst not be well that he may not be well that we may not be well that you may not be well that they may not be weli

-R-

PRETERIT OT PAST, or compound of the present,

Que je ne me sois pas bien port é que tu ne te sois pas bien port é

that I may not have been well that thou mayst not have seen

qu'il ne se soit pas bien port é que nous ne nous soyons pas bien port és that we may not have been well que vous ne vous soyez pas bien port és qu'ils ne se soient pas bien port és

that he may not have seen well that you may not have been well that they may not have been well

IMPERFECT.

Que je ne me port asse pas bien que tu ne te port asses pas bien au'il ne se port ât pas bien que nous ne nous port assions pas bien que vous ne vous port assiez pas bien qu'ils ne se port assent pas bien

that I might not be well that thou mightst not be well that he might not be well that we might not be well that you might not be well that they might not be well

PLUPERFECT.

or compound of the imperfect.

that I might not have Que je ne me fusse pas bien port é that thou mightst not have que tu ne te fusses pas bien port é that he might not have qu'il ne se fût pas bien port é que nous ne nous fussions pas bien port és that we might not have que vous ne vous fussiez pas bien port és that you might not have that they might not have qu'ils ne se fussent pas bien port és

tomi. âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gête. opéra. ôter. tout. voûts tot. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. cel. opera. over. too fool.

CONJUGATION OF THE REFLECTED VERB.

SE BIEN PORTER

to be well.

(Internogatively.)

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-7-

PRESENT.

Me port \(\epsilon\)-je bien te port \(\epsilon\)-tu bien se port \(\epsilon\)-t-il bien nous port \(\epsilon\)-nous bien vous port \(\epsilon\)-vous bien se port \(\epsilon\)-ils bien am I well art thou well is he well are we well are you well are they well

-6-

PERFECT or PRETERIT INDEFINITE,

or compound of the present.

Me suis-je bien port é t'es-tu bien port é s'est-il bien port é nous sommes-nous bien port és vous êtes-vous bien port és se sont-ils bien port és have I been well
hast thou been well
has he been well
have we been well
have you been well
have they been well

-H-

IMPERFECT.

Me port ais-je bien te port ais-tu bien se port ait-il bien nous port ions-nous bien vous port iez-vous bien se port aient-ils bien

was I well
was thou well
was he well
were we well
were you well
were they well

-1-

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

M'étais-je bien port é t'étais-tu bien port é s'était-il bien port é nous étions-nous bien port és vous étiez-vous bien port és s'étaient-ils bien port és had I been well
hadst thou been well
had he been well
had we been well
had you been well
had they been well

- 1-

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

Me port ai-je bien te port as-tu bien se port a-t-il bien nous port âmes-nous bien sous port âtes-vous bien ne port èrent-ils bien was I well
was thou well
was he well
were we well
were you well
were they well

mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boîte. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen.

A as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in William.

-K-

PRETERIT ANTERIOR, or compound of the preterit.

Me fus-je bien port é te fus-tu bien port é se fut-il bien port é nous fûmes-nous bien port és wous fûtes-vous bien port és se furent-ils bien port és had I been well hadst thou been well had he been well had we been well had you been well had they been well

-L-

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

Me port erai-je bien te port eras-tu bien se port era-t-il bien nous port erons-nous bien vous port erez-vous bien se port eront-ils bien shall or will I be well shalt or will thou be well shall or will he be well shall or will we be well shall or will you be well shall or will they be well

-M-

FUTURE ANTERIOR, or compound of the future.

Me serai-je bien port ℓ te seras-tu bien port ℓ se sera-t-il bien port ℓ nous serons-nous bien port ℓs vous serez-vous bien port ℓs se seront-ils bien port ℓs shall or will I have been well shalt or wilt thou have been well shall or will he have been well shall or will we have been well shall or will you have been well shall or will they have been well

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

PRESENT.

Me port erais-je bien te port erais-tu bien se port erait-il bien not s port erions-nous bien vous port eriez-vous bien se port eraient-ils bien should, would, could, or might I shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst thou should, would, could, or might he should, would, could, or might we should, would, could, or might you should, would, could, or might they

-()-

PAST,

or compound of the present.

Me serais-je bien port é, or me fussé-je bien port é te serais-tu bien port é, or tefusses-tu bien port é se serait-il bien port é, or se fût-il bien port é nous serions-nous bien port és, or nous fussions-nous bien port és vous seriez-vous bien port és, or vous fussiez-vous bien port és se seraient-ils bien port és.

or se fussent-ils bien port és

should, would, could,
or might I have been well
shouldst, wouldst, couldst,
or mightst thou have been well
should, would, could,
or might he have been well
should, would, could,
or might we have been well
should, would, could,
or might you have been well
should, would, could,
or might hey have been well
or might 'hey have been well

¹.mi. âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte, opéra. ôter. tout. voûte. ²ut. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

CONJUGATION OF THE REFLECTED VERB.

SEBIEN PORTER to be well (Negatively and Interrogatively.)

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-F-

PRESENT.

Ne me porté-je pas bien ne te port es-tu pas bien ne se port e-t-il pas bien ne nous port ons-nous pas bien ne vous port ez-vous pas bien ne se port ent-ils pas bien am I not well
art thou not well
is he not well
are we not well
are you not well
are they not well

G-

PERFECT Or PRETERIT INDEFINITE, or compound of the present.

Ne me suis-je pas bien port é ne t'es-tu pas bien port é ne s'est-il pas bien port é ne nous sommes-nous pas bien port és ne vous êtes-vous pas bien port és ae se sont-ils pas bien port és have I not been well has thou not been well has he not been well have we not been well have you not been well have they not been well

·H-

IMPERFECT.

Ne me port ais-je pas bien ne te port ais-tu pas bien ne se port ail-il pas bien ne nous port ions-nous pas bien ne vous port iez-vous pas bien ne se port aient-ils pas bien was I not well
wast thou not well
was he not well
were we not well
were you not well
were they not well

1-

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

Ne m'étais-je pas bien port é ne t'étais-tu pas bien port é ne s'était-il pas bien port é ne nous étions-nous pas bien port és ne vous étiez-vous pas bien port és ne s'étaient-ils pas bien port és had I not been well hadst thou not been well had he not been well had we not been well had you not been well had they not been well

-J-

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

Ne me port ai-je pas bien ne te port as-tu pas bien ne se port a-t-il pas bien ne nous port âmes-nous pas bien ne vous port âtes-vous pas bien ne se port èrent-ils pas bien was I not well
wast thou not well
was he not well
were we not well
were you not well
were they not well

Imur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boîte. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. umex. j, as s in plea sure. gn, as ni in u nion. ill, as lli, in Wi lli am.

- K-

PRETERIT ANTERIOR, or compound of the preterit.

Ne me fus-je pas bien port é hads ne te fus-tu pas bien port é hads!
ne se fut-il pas bien port é had had had had had une vous fûtes-vous pas bien port és had une se furent-ils pas bien port és had to the future absolute.

No me port erai-je pas bien ne te port eras-tu pas bien ne se port era-t-il pas bien ne nous port erans-nous pas bien ne vous port erez-vous pas bien ne se port eront-ils pas bien

had I not been well
hadst thou not been well
had he not been well
had we not been well
had you not been well
had they not been well

shall or will I not be well shalt or wilt thou not be well shall or will he not be well shall or will we not be well shall or will you not be well shall or will they not be well

FUTURE ANTERIOR, or compound of the future.

Ne me serai-je pas bien port ℓ ne te seras-tu pas bien port ℓ ne se sera-t-il pas bien port ℓ ne nous serons-nous pas bien port ℓs ne vous serez-vous pas bien port ℓs ne se seront-ils pas bien port ℓs shall or will I not have shalt or wilt thou not have shall or will he not have shall or will we not have shall or will you not have shall or will they not have

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

-0-

Ne me port erais-je pas bien

ne te port erais-tu pas bien

ne se port erait-il pas bien

ne nous port erions-nous pas bien

ne vous port eriez-vous pas bien

ne se port erazent-ils pas bien

PRESENT.

should, would, could,
or might I not be well
shouldst, wouldst, couldst,
or mightst thou not be well
should, would, could,
or might he not be well
should, would, could,
or might we not be well
should, would, could,
or might you not be well
should, would, could,
or might you not be well
should, would, could,
or might they not be well

PAST,

or compound of the present.

Ne me serais-je pas bien port é, or ne me fussé-je pas bien port é, or ne te fusses-lu pas bien port é ne se serait-il pas bien port é ne se serait-il pas bien port é, or ne se fût-il pas bien port é, or ne nous serions-nous pas bien port és, or ne nous fussions-nous pas bien port és, or ne vous fussions-nous pas bien port és, or ne vous fussicz-vous pas bien port és ne se seraient-ils pas bien port és, or ne se fussent-ils pas bien port és,

should, would, could,
or might I not have been well
shouldst, wouldst, couldst,
or mights thou not have been well
should, would, could,
or might he not have been well
should, would, could,
or might we not have been well
should, would, could,
or might you not have been well
should, would, could,
o. might they not have been well

1 mi. âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. voûte. 2 it. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

CONJUGATION OF THE REFLECTED VERB.

S'EN ALLER

to go away.

(Affirmatively.)

INFINITIVE MOOD.

S'en aller

present.
to go away

-B-

PAST Or PERFECT, or compound of the present.

S'en être allé

to have gone away

-c-S'en allant PARTICIPLE PRESENT Or ACTIVE, going away

-p-S'en étant allé COMPOUND OF THE PARTICIPLE PRESENT.

having gone away

-E-En allé

PARTICIPLE PAST or PASSIVE.
gone away

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

Je m'en vaist tu t'en vas il s'en va nous nous en allons vous vous en allez ils s'en vont I go away, do go away, or am thou goest away, dost go away, or art he goes away, does go away, or is we go away, do go away, or are you go away, do go away, or are they go away, do go away, or are

-G-

- P

PERFECT OF PRETERIT INDEFINITE,

or compound of the present.

Je m'en suis allé tu t'en es allé il s'en est allé nous nous en sommes allés vous vous en êtes allés ils s'en sont allés I went away, did go away, or have thou wentest away, didst go away, or hast he went away, did go away, or has we went away, did go away, or have you went away, did go away, or have they went away, did go away, or have

H-

IMPERFECT.

Je m'en allais tu t'en allais il s'en allait nous nous en allions vous vous en alliez ils s'en allaient I went away, did go away, or was thou wentest away, didst go away, or was he went away, did go away, or were you went away, did go away, or were they went away, did go away, or were they went away, did go away, or were

rt.

PLUPERFECT.

Je m'en étais allé tu t'en étais allé il s'en était allé tous nous en étions allés cus vous en étiez allés

la s'en étaient allés

or compound of the imperfect.

I had gone away
thou hadst gone away
he had gone away
we had gone away
you had gone away
they had gone away

e away s

van Sure 3

mur mûr. jeune. jeune. boite. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amex.
j. as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli in William

-7-

Je m'en allai tu t'en allas il s'en alla nous nous en allâmes vous vous en allâtes ils s'en allêtent

- K -

Je m'en fus allé tu t'en fus allé il s'en fut allé nous nous en fèmes allés vous vous en fêtes allés ils s'en furent allés

-1.-

Je m'en irai tu t'en iras il s'en ira nous nous en irons vous vous en irez ils s'en iront

-M-

Je m'en serai allé tu t'en seras allé il s'en sera allé nous nous en serons allés vous vous en serez allés ils s'en seront allés PRETERIT DEFINITE.

I went away or did go away thou wentest away or didst go away he went away or did go away you went away or did go away you went away or did go away they went away or did go away

RETERIT ANTERIOR,

compound of the preterit.

I had gone away
thou hadst gone away
he had gone away
we had gone away
you had gone away
they had gone away

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

I shall or will go away
thou shalt or wilt go away
he shall or will go away
we shall or will go away
you shall or will go away
they shall or will go away

FUTURE ANTERIOR,

or compound of the future.

I shall or will have gone away thou shalt or wilt have gone away he shall or will have gone away we shall or will have gone away you shall or will have gone away they shall or will have gone away

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

- PRESENT.

Je m'en irais

I should, would, could, or migh go away
tu t'en irais
il s'en irait
he should, would, could, or might go away
nous nous en irio
vous vous en iriez
ils s'en iraient

I should, would, could, or might go away
we should, would, could, or might go away
you should, would, could, or might go away
they should, would, could, or might go away

PAST,

or compound of the present.

I should, would, could,
or might have gone away
thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst,
or mightst have gone away
he should, would, could,
or might have gone away

-0-

Je m'en serais allé. or je m'en fusse allé, or tu t'en fusses allé, or tu t'en fusses allé, il s'en serait allé, or il i'en fût allé and. 40. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gête. opéra. ôter. tout. voûte 2al. erm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

nous nous en serions allés, or nous nous en fussions allés vous vous en seriez allés, or vous vous en fussiez ailés els s'en seraient allés, rr ils s'en fussent allés

we should, would, could,
or might have gone away
you should, would, could,
or might have gone away
they should, would, could,
or might have gone away

D-

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Va-t'en
qu'il s'en aille
allons-nous-en
allez-vous-en
qu'ils s'en aillent

go away (thou)
let him go away
let us go away
go away (you)
let them go away

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

-Q-

Que je m'en aille que tu t'en ailles qu'il s'en aille que nous nous en allions que vous vous en alliez qu'ils s'en aillent

PRESENT.

that I may go away that thou mayst go away that he may go away that we may go away that you may go away that they may go away

- H -

PRETERIT OF PAST, or compound of the present,

Que je m'en sois allé
que tu t'en sois allé
qu'il s'en soit allé
que nous nous en soyons allés
que vous vous en soyez allés
qu'ils s'en soient allés

that I may have gone away that thou mayst have gone away that he may have gone away that we may have gone away that you may have gone away that they may have gone away

. . . .

IMPERFECT.

Que je m'en allasse que tu t'en allasses qu'il s en allât que nous nous en allassions que vous vous en allassiez qu'ils s'en allassent that I might go away that thou mightst go oway that he might go away that we might go away that you might go away that they might go away

-T-

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

Que je m'en fusse allé que tu t'en fusses allé qu'il s en fût allé que nous nous en fussions allés que vous vous en fussiez allés qu'ils s'en fussent allés that I might have gone away
that thou mights have gone away
that he might have gone away
that we might have gone away
that you might have gone away
that they might have gone away

'inur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boîte. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. ames ij. as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in William.

CONJUGATION OF THE REFLECTED VERB.

S'EN ALLER

to go away.

(Negatively.)

INFINITIVE MOOD.

-A-Ne pas s'en aller PRESENT.

not to go away

PAST or PERFECT.

or compound of the present.

Ne pas s'en être allé

not to have gone away

Ne s'en allant pas

PARTICIPLE PRESENT or ACTIVE.

not going away

-D- COMPOUND OF THE PARTICIPLE PRESENT.
Ne s'en étant pas allé not having gone away

INDICATIVE MOOD.

F-

Je ne m'en vais pas tu ne t'en vas pas il ne s'en va pas nous ne nous en allons pas vous ne vous en allez pas ils ne s'en vont pas PRESENT.

I do not go away or am not thou dost not go away or art not he does not go away or is not we do not go away or are not you do not go away or are not they do not go away or are not

Going awail

-G- PERFECT Or PRETERIT INDEFINITE,

or compound of the present.

Je ne m'en suis pas allé u ne t'en es pas allé il ne s'en est pas allé nous ne nous en sommes pas allés vous ne vous en êtes pas allés ils ne s'en sont pas allés I did not go away or have not thou didst not go away or hast not he did not go away or has not we did not go away or have not you did not go away or have not they did not go away or have not

gone away

- IMPERFECT.

Je ne m'en allais pas tu ne t'en allais pas il ne s'en allait pas nous ne nous en allions pas vous ne vous en alliez pas ils no s'en allaient pas I did not

I did not go away or was not thou didst not go away or wast not he did not go away or was not we did not go away or were not you did not go away or were not they did not go away or were not

Found awar

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

Je ne m'en étais pas allé tu ne t'en étais pas allé il ne s'en était pas allé nous ne nous en étions pas allés vous ne vous en étiez pas allés iu ne s'en étaient pas allés

I had not gone away
thou hadst not gone away
he had not gone away
we had not gone away
you had not gone away
they had not gone away
2 M

'ami. ane. te. écrit. mèrc. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout, voite 2 at. arm. tub. ale. mare there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too.

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

Je ne m'en allai pas tu ne t'en allas pas ıl ne s'en alla pas nous ne nous en allâmes pas vous ne vous en allâtes pas ils ne s'en allèrent pas

I did not go away thou didst not go away he did not go away we did not go away you did not go away they did not go away

- K -

PRETERIT ANTERIOR,

or compound of the preterit.

Je ne m'en fus pas allé tu ne t'en fus pas allé il ne s'en fut pas allé nous ne nous en fûmes pas allés vous ne vous en fûtes pas allés ils ne s'en furent pas allés

I had not gone away thou hadst not gone away he had not gone away we had not gone away you had not gone away they had not gone away

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

Je ne m'en irai pas tu ne t'en iras pas il ne s'en ira pas nous ne nous en irons pas vous ne vous en irez pas ls ne s'en iront pas

I shall or will not go away thou shalt or wilt not go away he shall or will not go away we shall or will not go away you shall or will not go away they shall or will not go away

-M-

FUTURE ANTERIOR,

or compound of the future.

Je ne m'en serai pas allé tu ne t'en seras pas allé il ne s'en sera pas allé nous ne nous en serons pas allés vous ne vous en serez pas allés ils ne s'en seront pas allés

I shall or will not have gone away thou shalt or wilt not have gone away he shall or will not have gone away we shall or will not have gone away you shall or will not have gone aw they shall or will not have gone array

CONDITIONAL MOOD

PRESENT.

Je ne m'en irais pas tu ne t'en irais pas il ne s'en irait pas nous ne nous en irions pas vous ne vous en iriez pas ils ne s'en iraient pas

I should, would, could, or might thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst he should, would, could, or might we should, would, could, or might you should, would, could, or might they should, would, could, or might

·-O-

or compound of the present.

Je ne m'en serais pas allé, or je ne m'en fusse pas allé tu ne t'en serais pas allé or tu ne t'en fusses pas allé il ne s'en serait pas allé, or il ne s'en fût pas alle

I should, would, could. or might not have gone away thou shouldst, wouldst, couldsi, or mightst not have gone away he should, would, could, or might not have gone away

inur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boite. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen ij, as s in plea sure. gn, as ni in u nion. ill, as lli, in Wi lli am

nous ne nous en serions pas allés, or nous ne nous en fussions pas allés vous ne vous en seriez pas allés, or vous ne vous en fussiez pas allés ils ne s'en seraient pas allés, or ils ne s'en fussent pas allés

ve should, would, could,
or might not have gone away
you should, would, could,
or might not have gone away
they should, would, could,
or might not have gone away

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Ne t en va pas
qu'il ne s'en aille pas
ne nous en allons pas
ne vous en allez pas
qu'ils ne s'en aillent pas

do not go away (thou)
let him not go away
let us not go away
do not go away (you)
let them not go away

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

Que je ne m'en aille pas que tu ne t'en ailles pas qu'il ne s'en aille pas que nous ne nous en allions pas que vous ne vous en alliez pas qu'ils ne s'en aillent pas

that I may not go away
that thou mayst not go away
that he may not go away
that we may not go away
that you may not go away
that you may not go away
that they may not go away

PRETERIF OF PAST, or compound of the present.

Que je ne m'en sois pas allé que tu ne t'en sois pas allé qu'il ne s'en soit pas allé que nous ne nous en soyons pas allés que vous ne vous en soyez pas allés qu'ils ne s'en soient pas allés

that I may not have gone
that thou mayst not have gone
that he may not have gone
that we may not have gone
that you may not have gone
that they may not have gone

IMPERFECT.

Que je ne m'en allasse pas que tu ne t'en allasses pas qu'il ne s'en allât pas que nous ne nous en allassions pas que vous ne vous en allassiez pas qu'ils ne s'en allassent pas

that I might not go away that thou mightst not go away that he might not go away that we might not go away that you might not go away that they might not go away

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

Que je ne m'en fusse pas allé que tu ne t'en fusses pas allé qu'il ne s'en fût pas allé que nous ne nous en fussions pas allés que vous ne vous en fussiez pas allés qu'ils ne s'en f ssent pas allés

that I might not have that thou mightst not have that he might not have that we might not have that you might not have that they might not have troom

'ami, âne, te, écrit, mère, être, idole, gîte, opéra, ôter, tout, voûte'a/, arm, tub, ale, mare, there, idiom, eel, opera, over, too, foo

CONJUGATION OF THE REFLECTED VERB.

S'EN ALLER

to go away.

(Interrogatively.)

INDICATIVE MOOD.

- F-

M'en vais-je t'en vas-tu s'en va-t-il nous en allons-nous vous en allez-vous s'en vont-ils

PRESENT.

do I go away or am I going away dost thou go away or art thou going away does he go away or is he going away do we go away or are we going away do you go away or are you going away do they go away or are they going away

-G-

PERFECT or PRETERIT INDEFINITE,

or compound of the present.

M'en suis-je allé t'en es-tu allé s'en est-il allé nous en sommes-nous allés vous en êtes-vous allés s'en sont-ils allés did I go away or have I
didst thou go away or hadst thou
did he go away or has he
did we go away or have we
did you go away or have you
did they go away or have they

-H-

M'en allais-je t'en allais-tu s'en allait-il nous en allions-nous vous en alliez-vous s'en allaient-ils

M'en étais-je allé

nous en étions-nous allés

vous en étiez-vous allés

s'en étaient-ils allés

l'en étais-tu allé

s'en était-il allé

IMPERFECT.

did I go away or was I
didst thou go away or wast thou
did he go away or was he
did we go away or were we
did you go away or were you
did they go away or were they

-1-

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

had I gone away
hadst thou gone away
had he gone away
had we gone away
had you gone away
had they gone away

.

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

M'en allai-je did I go away
t'en allas-tu didst thou go away
s'en alia-t-il did he go away
nous en allâmes-noue did we go away
vous en allâtes-vous did you go away
s'en allêrent-ils did thry go away

going away

fmur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boîte. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. anien ij, as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in William

17 .

PRETERIT ANTERIOR,

M'en fus-je allé t'en fus-tu allé «'en fut il allé 10us en fûmes-nous allés «'ous en fûtes-vous allés «'en furent-ils allés

er compound of the preterit.

had I gone away
hadst thou gone away
had he gone away
had we gone away
had you gone away
had they gone away
had they gone away

L-

M'en irai-je t en iras-tu s'en ira-t-il nous en irons-nous vous en irez-vous s'en iront-ils

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

shall or will I go away shall or wilt thou go away shall or will he go away shall or will we go away shall or will you go away shall or will they go away

-31-

FUTURE ANTERIOR,

or compound of the future.

M'en serai-je allé t'en seras-tu allé s'en sera-t-il allé nous en serons-nous allés vous en serez-vous allés s'en seront-ils allés shall or will I have gone away shalt or will thou have gone away shall or will he have gone away shall or will we have gone away shall or will you have gone away shall or will they have gone away

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

M'en irais-je t'en irais-tu s'en irait-il nous en irions-nous vous en iriez-vous s'en iraient-ils

PRESENT.

should, would, could, or might I go away shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst thou go away should, would, could, or might 'e go away should, would, could, or might ve go away should, would, could, or might you go away should, would, could, or might they go away

0-

PAST,

M'en serais-je allé, or m'en fussé-je allé t'en serais-tu allé, or t'en fusses-tu allé, or t'en fusses-tu allé, or s'en fût-il allé, or s'en fût-il allé, or s'en fût-il allé, or nous en serions-nous allés, or nous en fussions-nous allés vous en seriez-vous allés or vous en fussiez-vous allés s'en seraient-ils allés,

or s'en fussent-ils allés

or compound of the present.

should, would, could,
or might I have gone away
shouldst, wouldst, couldst,
or mightst thou have gone away
should, would, could,
or might he have gone away
should, would, could,
or might we have gone away
should, would, could,
or might you have gone away
should, would, could,
or might they have gone away
should, would, they have gone away

aun. âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. voûte lat. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

CONJUGATION OF THE REFLECTED VERB.

S'EN ALLER to go away. (Negatively and Interrogatively.)

INDICATIVE MOOD.

- F-

Ne m'en vais-je pas ne t'en vas-tu pas ne s'en va-t-il pas ne nous en allons-nous pas ne vous en allez-vous pas ne s'en vont-ils pas PRESENT.

do I not go away or am I not dost thou not go away or art thou not does he not go away or is he not do we not go away or are we not do you not go away or are you not do they not go away or are they not

-G-

PERFECT Or PRETERIT INDEFINITE,

or compound of the present.

Ne m'en suis-je pas allé

ne t'en es-tu pas allé

ne s'en est-il pas allé

ne nous en sommes-nous pas allés

ne vous en êtes-vous pas allés

ne s'en sont-ils pas allés

did I not go away

or have I not gone away didst thou not go away or hast thou not gone away

did he not go away

or has he not gone away

did we not go away

or have we not gone away

did you not go away or have you not gone away

did they not go away

or have they not gone away

-H-

Ne m'en allais-je pas ne t'en allais-tu pas ne s'en allait-il pas ne nous en allions-nous pas ne vous en alliez-vous pas ne s'en allaient-ils pas IMPERFECT.

did I not go away or was I not didst thou not go away or was thou not did he not go away or was he not did we not go away or were we not did you not go away or were you not did they not go away or were they not

-1-

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

Ne m'en étais-je pas allé ne t'en étais-tu pas allé ne s'en était-il pas allé ne nous en étions-nous pas allés ne vous en étiez-vous pas alles no s'en étaient-ils pas allés had I not gone away hadst thou not gone away had he not gone away had we not gone away had you not gone away had they not gone away

-J-

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

Ne m'en allai-je pas ne t'en allas-tu pas ne s'en alla-t-il pas ne nous en allames-nous pas ne vous en allates-vous pas ne s'en allèrent-ils pas did I not go away
didst thou not go away
did he not go away
did we not go away
did you not go away
did they not go away

mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boite. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli in Will am i, as s in pleasure.

PRETERIT ANTERIOR. or compound of the preterit.

Ne m'en fus-je pas allé ne t'en fus-tu pas allé ne s'en fut-il pas allé ne nous en fumes-nous pas allés ne vous en fûtes-vous pas allés ne s'en furent-ils pas allés

had I not gone away hadst thou not gone away had he not gone away had we not gone away had you not gone away had they not gone away

-L-

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

Ne m'en irai-ie pas ne t'en iras-tu pas ne s'en ira-t-il pas ne nous en irons-nous pas ne vous en irez-vous pas ne s'en iront-ils pas

shall or will I not go away shalt or wilt thou not go away shall or will he not go away shall or will we not go away shall or will you not go away shall or will they not go away

- M -

FUTURE ANTERIOR. or compound of the future.

Ne m'en serai-je pas allé ne t'en seras-tu pas allé ne s'en sera-t-il pas allé ne nous en serons-nous pas allés ne vous en serez-vous pas allés ne s'en seront-ils pas allés

shall or will I not have shalt or wilt thou not have shall or will he not have shall or will we not have shall or will you not have shall or will they not have

CONDITIONAL MOOD. PRESENT.

-N-

Ne m'en irais-je pas ne t'en irais-tu pas ne s'en irait-il pas ne nous en irions-nous pas ne vous en iriez-vous pas

ne s'en iraient-ils pas

should, would, could, or might I

shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst thou should, would, could, or might he should, would, could, or might we should, would, could, or might you should, would, could, or might they

-0-

PAST,

or compound of the present.

Ne m'en serais-je pas allé, or ne m'en fussé-je pas allé ne t'en serais-tu pas allé, or ne t'en fusses-tu pas allé ne s'en serait-il pas allé, or ne s'en fût-il pas allé ne nous en serions-nous pas allés, or ne nous en fussions-nous pas allés ne vous en seriez-vous pas allés, or ne vous en fussiez-vous pas allés ne s'en seraient-ils pas allés, or ne s'en fussent-ils pas allés

should, would, could, or might I not have gone away shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst thou not have gone away should, would, could, or might he not have gone away should, would, could, or might we not have gone away should, would, could, or might you not have gone away should, would, could,

or might they not have gone away

IRREGULAR VERBS are those, which differ in the variations of some of their tenses and persons, from the verbs which serve as models

to the four regular conjugations.

However great the irregularity of a verb may be, its irregularities never occur but in the simple tenses; the compound are always regular, and consequently conjugated as the compound tenses of the verbs given as models of the four regular conjugations.

DEFECTIVE VERBS, are those, which are not employed in all

tenses or persons.

UNIPERSONAL VERBS, or, as commonly called IMPERSONAL VERBS, are those, which are only employed in the third person singular, as IL IMPORTE, it matters; IL PLEUT, it rains, &c.

ALLER to go.

-A- Aller. -c- Allant. -E- Allé. -F- Je vais, il va. tu vas, vous allez. ils vont, nous allons, -н- J'allais, tu allais, il allait. nous allions. vous alliez, ils allaient. tu allas, il alla, J- J'allai, nous allâmes, ils allèrent. vous allâtes. -L- J'irai, tu iras. il ira. nous irons, vous irez, ils iront. -N- J'irais, tu irais, il irait, nous irions, vous iriez. ils iraient. qu'il aille. .P. va. allons, allez, qu'ils aillent. -q- Que j'aille, que tu aille, qu'il aille. que nous allions, que vous alliez, qu'ils aillent. que tu allasses, 8- Que j'allasse, qu'il allât, que nous allassions, que vous allassiez, qu'ils allassent.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with ÊTRE, to be.

There is a very common error prevalent in France, even among pretty well informed people, in the application of the Compound Tenses of the above verb Aller, to go; people are very liable to use the Compound Tenses Etre allé, je suis allé, tu es allé, il est allé, &c. instead of using the Compound Tenses of Etre, to be; avoir été, j'ai été, tu as été, il a été, &c.

The general rule to follow is, that, whenever the return from the place mentioned, has not taken place, être allé, je suis allé, tu es aué, il est allé, &c. must be used; for instance—Jean est allé à l'école ce matin, John has gone to school this morning; means that John has gone to

school, and has not yet returned.

Whenever the return from the place mentioned, has taken place. Avoir été, j'ai été, tu as été, il a été, &c. must be used, for instance—Jean a été à l'école ce matin, John has been to school this morning; means that John has been to school and has returned, or at least has left the school.

The following mode of expression, I will come and see your-Je viendrai vous voir; is frequently erroneously used in English, instead of I will go and see you-J'irai vous voir. VENIR, to come, must be used in the sense of coming again to the place where the person speaking is and ALLER, to go, in the sense of going from the place where one is, to any other place; for instance—being at a person's house, I must say, Je viendrai vous voir demain-I will come and see you to-morrow; but being at any place out of the house of the person to whom I speak, I must say, J'irai vous voir demain-I will go and see you to-morrow. In French this distinction must absolutely be made.

S'EN ALLER, to go away, is conjugated, page 112.

to send. ENVOYER

-A - Envoyer. -c- Envoyant. -E- Envoyé. -F- J'envoie. tu envoies. il envoie. nous envoyons, ils envoient. vous envoyez, -н- J'envoyais, tu envoyais, il envoyait, nous envoyions, vous envoyiez, ils envoyaient. .J- J'envoyai, tu envoyas, il envoya, ils envoyèrent. nous envoyâmes, vous envoyates, -L- J'enverrai, il enverra, tu enverras, nous enverrons. ils enverront. yous enverrez, -N- J'enverrais, tu enverrais, il enverrait. nous enverrions, vous enverriez, ils enverraient. envoie, qu'il envoie, qu'ils envoient, envoyons, envoyez, -q- Que j'envoie, qu'il envoie, que tu envoies, que nous envoyions, que vous envoyiez, qu'ils envoient. qu'il envoya:, -s- Que j'envoyasse, que tu envoyasses, que nous envoyassions, que vous envoyassiez, qu'ils envoyassent,

Conjugate after the same manner—Renvoyer, to send back.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with Avoir, to have.

Defective and	Unipersonal Ve	rbs of the First C	Conjugation.
	wing verbs are conj third persons singu	ugated as Parler, ilar only.	to speak; but ere
	Neiger	to snow	
A- Neig er	to snow. snowing. -E- Neig é	-B- Avoir neigé -D- Ayant neigé snowed.	to have snowed having snowed.
e- Il neig e -u- Il a neig é -u- Il neige ait	it has snou	does snow, it is snowed, it did snow, it hit did snow, it was s	as heen snowing

124 JRREGULAR, DEFECTIVE, AND UNIPERSONAL VERBS

owed

See the verb Parler, to speak, page 38, and conjugate like it the above verb Negatively, Interrogatively, and Negatively and Interrogatively; in the third person singular of every tense.

Conjugate after the same manner, the following verbs.

[] arriv e	it happens.	Il grêl e	it hails.
Il bruin e	it drizzles.	Il grésill e	it rimes.
Il dégèl e	it thaws.	Il import e	it matters.
Il éclair e	it lightens.	Il résult e	it follows.
Il gèl e	it freezes.	ll tonn e	it thunders.

Irregular, Defective, and Unipersonal Verbs of the Second Conjugation.

Acquérir to acquire.

Ac	QUERIK to acqu	ure.
A- Acquérir.	-c- Acquérant	E- Acquis.
-r- J'acquiers,	tu acquiers,	il acquiert,
nous acquérons,	vous acquérez,	ils acquièrent.
-н- J'acquérais,	tu acquérais,	il acquérait,
nous acquérions,	vous acquériez,	ils acquéraient.
J'acquis, nous acquîmes,	tu acquis, vous acquîtes,	il acquit, ils acquirent.
-L- J'acquerrai, nous acquerrons,	tu acquerras, vous acquerrez,	il acquerra, ils acquerront.
N- J'acquerrais, nous acquerrions,	tu acquerrais, vous acquerriez,	il acquerrait, ils acquerraient.
-P-	acquiers,	qu'il acquière,
acquérons,	acquérez,	qu'ils acquièrent.
-a Que j'acquière,	que tu acquières,	qu'il acquière,
que nous acquérion	s, que vous acquériez,	qu'ils acquièrent,
s- Que j'acquisse,	que tu acquisses,	qu'il acquît,
que nous acquission	ns, que vous acquissiez	qu'ils acquissent.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with Avoir, to have.

Conjugated after the same manner-

S'enquérir to inquire. Requérir to require. Quérir to fetch. Conquérir to conquer Reconquérir to conquer again.

Conquérir, to conquer, (defective) only used in -A- the present of the infinitive, in -J- the preterit definite, in -s- the imperfect of the subjunctive, and in the compound tenses.

Reconquérir, to conquer again, (defective) chiefly used in -E- the past participle.

S'enquérir, to inquire, (defective) very little used, except in -A- the present of the infinitive, and in the compound tenses.

Quérir, to fetch, (defective) is only used in -A- the present of the infinitive. with the verbs VENIR to come, ALLER to go, and Envoyer to send, as il est venu quérir Jean-he has come to fetch John; allez me quéris Jean-go and fetch me John; j'ai envoyé quérir Jean-I have sent for John; this verb is only used in common conversation.

to assault. ACCATITE

	ASSAILLIR to assum.			
A-	Assaillirc-	Assaillant, -r	- Assailli.	
F-	J'assaille,	tu assailles,	il assaille,	
	nous assaillons,	vous assaillez,	ils assaillent.	
н-	J'assaillais,	tu assaillais,	il assaillait,	
	nous assaillions,	vous assailliez,	ils assaillaient,	
-3-	J'assaillis,	tu assaillis,	il assaillit,	
	nous assaillîmes,	vous assaillîtes,	ils assaillirent	
-L-	J'assaillirai,	tu assailliras,	il assaillira,	
	nous assaillirons,	vous assaillirez,	ils assailliront.	
-N-	J'assaillirais,	tu assaillirais,	il assaillirait,	
	nous assaillirions,	vous assailliriez,	ils assailliraient.	
-P-	assaillons,	assaille, assaillez,	qu'il assaille, qu'ils assaillent.	
-4-	Que j'assaille,	que tu assailles	qu'il assaille,	
	que nous assaillions,	que vous assailliez,	qu'ils assaillent.	
8-	Que j'assaillisse, que nous assaillissions,	que tu assaillisses, que vous assaillissiez,		
	Conjugated after th	e same manner, Tre	SSAILLIR, to start, to [leap for.	
	PH1 7 .			

The compound tenses are conjugated with Avoir, to have.

BOUILLIR to boil.

-A- Bouillir.	-c- Bouillant.	-Е- Bouilli.
-F- Je bous, nous bouillons,	tu bous, vous bouillez,	il bout, ils bouillent.
-н- Je bouillais,	tu bouillais,	il bouillait, ils bouillaient

126 IRREGULAR, DEFECTIVE, AND UNIPERSONAL VERBS

-J- Je bouillis,	tu bouillis,	il bouillit,
nous bouillîmes,	vous bouillîtes,	ils bouillirent.
-L- Je bouillirai,	tu bouilliras,	il bouillira,
nous bouillirons,	vous bouillirez	ils bouilliront.
N- Je bouillirais,	tu bouillirais,	il bouillirait,
nous bouillirions,	vous bouilliriez,	ils bouilliraient.
P-	bous,	qu'il bouille,
bouillons,	bouillez,	qu'ils bouillent.
-a- Que je bouille,	que tu bouilles,	qu'il bouille,
que nous bouillions,	que vous bouilliez,	qu'ils bouillent.
-s- Que je bouillisse,	que tu bouillisses.	qu'il bouillît,
que nous bouillissions,	que vous bouillissez,	qu'ils bouillissent.

Conjugate after the same manner, ÉBOUILLIR, to boil away, REBOUILLIR, to boil again.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with Avoir, to have.

The above verbs are but seldom employed in any persons, except the third person singular and plural of their different tenses, simple and compound—as *l'eau bout*—the water boils; *les pois ont bouilli*—the peas have boiled, &c. If any other person of these verbs is wanting, the verb Faire, *to make*, is used with the present of the infinitive Bouillir, Ebouillir, or Rebouillir, which is put after—thus we say, *je fais bouillir*—I boil; *je ferai bouillir*—I shall boil, &c.

Courin to run.

-A- Courir.	-c- Courant,	-e- Couru.
·F- Je cours, nous courons,	tu cours,	il court, ils courent.
-A- Je courais,	tu courais,	il courait,
nous courions,	vous couriez,	ils couraient.
-5- Je courus,	tu courus,	il courut,
nous courûmes,	vous courûtes,	ils coururent.
-L- Je courrai,	tu courras,	il courra,
nous courrons,	vous courrez,	ils courront.
· v · Je courrais,	tu courrais,	il courrait
nous courrions,	vous courriez,	ils courraient.
-P- courons,	cours,	qu'il coure, qu'ils courent.
- q- Que je coure,	que tu coures,	qu'il coure,
que nous courions,	que vous couriez,	qu'ils courent.
- Que je courusse,	que tu courusses,	qu'il courût,
que nous courussion	ns, que vous courussie	ez, qu'ils courussent

Congugate after the same manner-

Accourir, to run to.
Concourir, to concur.
Discourir, to discourse.
Encourir, to incur.

Parcourir, to run ove.
Recourir, to have recourse.
Secourir, to succour, to help

The Compound Tenses, of the above verbs, are conjugated with Avoir, to have; those of Accourin, to run to, are also sometimes conjugated with ETRE, to be.

Cueillir to gather.

A- Cueillir. -c- Cueillant. -E- Cueilli. ·F- Je cueille, tu cueilles. il cueille. nous cueillons. vous cueillez. ils cueillent. н- Je cueillais. tu cueillais. ıl cueillait. nous cueillions. vous cueilliez. ils cueillaient. -J- Je cueillis. tu cueillis. il cueillit. nous cueillîmes. vous cueillîtes. ils cueillirent. -L- Je cueillerai. tu cueilleras. il cueillera. nous cueillerons. vous cueillerez. ils cueilleront. Je cueillerais. tu cueillerais. il cueillerait, nous cueillerions. vous cueilleriez. ils cueilleraient. cueille. qu'il cueille, cueillons. queillez. qu'ils cueillent. · Que je cueille, que tu cueilles, qu'il cueille, que nous cueillions, que vous cueilliez. qu'ils cueillent. - Que je cueillisse, que tu cueillisses, qu'il cueillit, que nous cueillissions, que vous cueillissiez, qu'ils cueillissent

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with Avoir, to have. Conjugated after the same manner—

Accueillir, to welcome. | Recueillir, to gather, to reap

DORMIR to sleep. -c- Dormant. -E- Dormi. A- Dormir. v- Je dors. tu dors. il dort. nous dormons, vous dormez, ils dorment. H. Je dormais, tu dormais, il dormant, vous dormiez. nous dormions. ils dormaient. 1- Je dormis, tu dormis. il dormit. nous dormîmes. vous dormîtes. ils dormirent. -c- Je dormirai. tu dormiras. il dormira. yous dormirez. ils dormiront. nous dormirons. tu dormirais. -w- Je dormirais, il dormirait.

nous dormirious

vous dormiriez.

2 N

als dormiraient

qu'il dorme, dors. qu'ils dorment. dormons, dormez, qu'il dorme. -q - Que je dorme, que tu dormes, que nous dormions, que vous dormiez, qu'ils dorment -g- Que je dormisse. que tu dormisses. qu'il dormît, que nous dormissions, qu'ils dormissent. que vous dormissiez.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with Avoir, to have Conjugate after the same manner—

Endormir, to lull asleep. | Redormir, to sleep again. S'endormir, to fall asleep. | Se rendormir, to fall asleep again.

The Compound Tenses of S'ENDORMIR, and SE RENDORMIR, and conjugated with ETRE, to be, as all pronominal verbs are.

FAILLIR to fail

-A- Faillir, -c- Faillant. -E- Failli.

-J- Je faillis, tu faillis, il faillit, nous faillîmes, vous faillîtes, ils faillirent.

This verb is defective, and only used in the above tenses, and in all the compound tenses, which are conjugated with Avoir, to have.

FLEURIR to blossom, to flourish.

This verb is regular and conjugated like Finir, when speaking of plants and flowers; but when speaking of the prosperity of a king dom, or of a town, -c- the participle present, is florissant; and -H-the imperfect of the indicative, je florissais, tu florissais, &c.

REFLEURIR, to blossom, or flourish again, follows the same r le.

Fuir to fly.

-A- Fuir.	-c- Fuyant.	-е- Fui.
· F- Je fuis,	tu fuis,	il fuit,
nous fuyons,	vous fuyez,	ils fuienc.
-ਖ਼- Je fuyais,	tu fuyais,	il fuyait,
nous fuyions,	vous fuyi ez,	ils fuyaient.
-3- Je fuis,	tu fuis,	il fuit,
nous fuîmes,	vous fuîtes,	ils fuirent.
L- Je fuirai,	tu fuiras,	il fuira,
nous fuirons,	vous fuirez,	ils fuiront.
n- Je fuirais,	tu fuirais,	il fuirait,
nous fuirions.	vous fuiriez,	ils fuiraient.
fuyons,	fuis, fuyez,	qu'il fuie, qu'ils fuient,

-q. Que je fuie, que tu fuies, qu'il fuie, que nous fuyions, que vous fuyiez, qu'ils fuient.

-5. Que je fuisse, que tu fuisses, qu'il fuît, qu'ils fuissent.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with Avoir, to have Conjugated after the same manner, S'enfuir, to run away.

Gésir to lie.

This verb, (defective) which formerly signified to be lying down, is no longer in use; we however, say sometimes, il gît; vi-gît, here lies, is the common form by which an epitaph begins.

HAÏR to hate.

This verb is regular, and conjugated like Finir, except in the first three persons singular of -F- the present of the indicative, Je hais, I hate; tu hais, thou hatest; il hait, he hates; and in the second person singular of -P- the imperative, hais, hate.

A diæresis $(\cdot \cdot)$ is required over the i in all tenses and persons, except in those above mentioned; this diæresis is to cause the a and i to

be pronounced as two syllables.

A. Mourir.

Mourir to die.

-c- Mourant.

-E- Mort.

-д.	Mourinc	- Modiano	-1,-	1/1016
	Je meurs, nous mourons	tu meurs, vous mourez,		il meurt, ils meurent.
	Je mourais, nous mourions,	tu mourais, vous mouriez,		il mourait, ils mouraient.
	Je mourus, nous mourûmes,	tu mourus, vous mourûtes,		il mourut, ils moururent.
	Je mourrai, nous mourrons,	tu mourras, vous mourrez,		il mourra, ils nourront
	le mourrais, nous mourrions,	tu mourrais, vous mourriez,		il mourrait, ils mourraient.
P-	mourons,	meurs, mourez,		qu'il meure, qu'ils meurent.
	Que je meure, que nous mourions,	que tu meures, que vous mouriez,		qu'il meure, qu'ils meurent
	Que je mourusse, que nous mourussions,	que tu mourusses, que vous mourussie:	z,	qu'il mourat. qu'ils mourussent

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with ETRE, to be. Conjugated after the same manner. SF MOURIR, to be dying.

Ouïr to hear.

This verb, (defective) can only be used in -a- the present of the infinitive, ouir, to hear; in -s- the preterit definite, j'ouïs, I heard; il ouit, he heard; in -s- the imperfect of the subjunctive, que j'ouïsse, that I might hear; qu'il ouït, that he might hear; and in its compound tenses, which are formed with the simple tenses of Avoir, to have, and its past participle ouï, as j'ai ouï, I have heard, tu as ouï, &c.

Ouvrir to open.

	4	/
-a- Ouv rir.	-c- Ouv rant.	- Ouv ert.
-F- J'ouv re, nous ouv rons,	tu ouv res, vous ouv res,	il ouv re, ils ouv rent.
H- J'ouv rais, nous ouv rions,	tu ouv rais, vous ouv ries,	il ouv rait, ils ouv raient.
J- J'ouv ris, nous ouv rîmes,	tu ouv ris, vous ouv rîtes,	il ouv rit, ils ouv rirent.
L- J'ouv rirai, ncus ouv rirons,	tu ouv <i>riras</i> , vous ouv <i>rires</i> ,	il ouv rira, ils ouv riront.
-v- J'ouv rirais, nous ouv ririons,	tu ouv rirais, vous ouv riries,	il ouv rirait, ils ouv riraient.
ouv rons,	ouv re, ouv rez,	qu'il ouv re, qu'ils ouv rent.
que j'ouv re, que nous ouv rions,	que tu ouv res, que vous ouv ries,	qu'il ouv re, qu'ils ouv rent.
-s- Que j'ouv risse, que nous ouv rission	que tu ouv risses, que vous ouv rissies,	*

Compound Tenses are conjugated with Avoir, to have. Conjugated after the same manner—.

Rouv rir, to open again.
Entr'ouv rir, to half open.
Couv rir, to cover.
Recouv rir, to cover again.

nous sen tîmes

Découv rir, to discover. Off rir, to offer. Mésoff rir, to underbid. Souff rir. to suffer.

ils sen tirent.

SENTIR to feel.

A- Sen tir	-c- Sen tant.	- F- Sen ti.
-F- Je sen s, nous sen tons,	tu sen s, vous sen tez.	il sen t, ils sen tent.
-H- Je sen tais, nous sen tions	tu sen tais, vous sen ties,	il sen tait, ils sen taient
Je sen tis,	tu sen tis,	il sen tit,

vous sen lîtes,

Je sen tirai, nous sen tirons,	tu sen tiras, vous sen tirez,	il sen tira. ils sen tiront,
·N- Je sen tirais, nous sen tirions,	tu sen tirais, vous sen tiriez,	il sen tirait, ils sen tiraient.
e-	sen s,	qu'il sen te,
sen tons,	sen tez,	qu'ils sen tent.
Que je sen te,	que tu sen tes,	qu'il sen te,
que nous sen tions,	que vous sen tiez,	qu'ils sen tent.
Que je sen tisse,	que tu sen tisses,	qu'il sen tît,
que nous sen tissions,	que vous sen tissiez,	qu'ils sen tissent.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with Avoir, to have. Conjugate after the same manner-

onsen tir, to consent, to agree. | Se ressen tir, to feel still. ressen tir, to foresee. Ressen tir, to resent, to feel still. Men tir, to lie.

Démentir, to give the lie, to be- Repartir, to set out again.

Repar tir, to reply.

Se repen tir, to repent.

Par tir, to set out, to depart. The, to contradict. Sor tir, to go out. Ressortir, to go out again.

The Compound Tenses of the first six of the above verbs, are conjugated with Avoir, to have.

Those of SE RESSENTIR and SE REPENTIR, as all other pronomina! verbs, are conjugated with ETRE, to be.

And those of Partir, Repartir, Sortir, and Ressortir, sometimes with Avo. sometimes with ETRE.

SERVIR

to serve.

-A- Ser vir.	-c- Ser vant.	-E- Ser vi.
-p- Je ser s, nous ser vons,	tu ser s, vous ser vez,	il ser t, ils ser vent.
н- Je ser vais, nous ser vions.	tu ser vais, vous ser vies,	il ser vait, ils ser vaient.
s- Je servis, nous servîmes,	tu ser vis, vous ser vîtes,	il ser <i>vit</i> , ils ser <i>virent</i> .
L- Je servirai, nous servirons,	tu ser viras, vous ser virez,	il ser <i>vira</i> , ils ser <i>viron</i> .
N- Je servirais, nous servirions,	tu ser <i>virais</i> , vous ser <i>viriez</i> ,	il ser <i>virait</i> , ils ser <i>viraient</i>
e- ser vons,	sers, servez, 2 n 2	qu'il ser ve, qu'ils ser vera

-a- Que je serve, que nous servions,

que tu ser ves, que vous ser vies, qu'il serve, qu'ils servent,

-s- Que je ser visse, que nous ser vissions,

A- Tenir.

que tu ser visses, que vous ser vissiez, qu'il ser vît, qu'ils ser vissent.

Conjugated after the same manner-

Desser vir, to clear a table, to do an ill office to somebody. Se ser vir, to make use, to use.

The Compound Tenses of Servir and Desservir, are conjugated with Avoir; those of Servir, with Erre.

Asservir, to subject, is regular, and conjugated like Finir.

TENIR

-c- T enant.

to hold.

-E- Tenu

- F-	Je tiens, nous tenons,	tu tiens, vous tenes,	il t ient, ils t iennent.
11-	Je t enais, nous t enions,	tu t enais, vous t eniez,	il t enait, ils t enaient
J-	Je tins, nous tînmes,	tu t <i>ins</i> , vous t <i>întes</i> ,	il t int, ils t inrent.
. ነ ይ።	Je tiendrai, nous tiendrons,	tu t iendras, vous t iendres,	ıl t <i>iendra</i> , ils t <i>iendront.</i>
N	Je t iendrais, nous t iendrions,	tu t <i>iendrais</i> , vous t <i>iendries</i> ,	il t <i>iendrait</i> , ils t <i>iendraient</i> .
P-	t enons,	t iens, t enez,	qu'il t <i>ienne</i> , qu'ils t <i>iennent</i> .
-Q-	Que je t ienne, que nous t enions,	que tu tiennes, que vous teniez,	qu'il t <i>ienne</i> , qu'ils t <i>iennent</i>
8-	Que je t insse, que nous t inssions,	que tu t insses, que vous t inssiez,	qu'il t <i>înt</i> , qu'ils t <i>inssent</i>

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with Avoir, to have.

Conjugate after the same manner-

*Appart enir, to belong. Av enir, to happen.

*Circonv enir, to circumvent.

*Cont enir, to contain.

*Contrevenir, to contravene. Conv enir, to agree, to suit.

*Déprév enir, to unprepossess.

*Détenir, to detain. Dev enir, to become. Disconv enir, to disagree
*Entret enir, to entertain.
Interv enir, to intervene.
*Maintenir, to maintain.
Mésav enir, to succeed ill.
*Obt enir, to obtain.
Parv enir, to attain.
*Prév enir, to proceed from.

Redev enir, to become again. *Ret enir. to retain.

Revenir, to come again,

Se ressouv enir, to recollect. Se souvenir, to remember. *Subv enir. to relieve. Tto come back. Survenir, to come unexpectedly V enir. to come.

S'abst enir, to abstain. *Sout enir, to sustain, to support.

Those of the above verbs, which are marked with an asterisk (*), are conjugated in their compound tenses, with Avoir, to have, and the others, with ETRE, to be.

AVENIR, to happen, is only used in the third person singular, of -F- the present of the indicative, as s'il avient, if it happens.

PROVENIR, to proceed from, is employed in its third persons sin gular, and plural; as cela provient de, that proceeds from; Tous ses may heurs proviennent de, &c. all his misfortunes proceed from, &c.

VÊTIR to clothe.

-A- Vêt i.	-c- Vêt ant.	-E- Vêt u.
-P- Je vêts,	tu vêt s,	il vêt,
nous vêt ons,	vous vêt <i>ez</i> ,	ils vêt <i>en!</i> .
-11- Je vêt ais,	tu vêt <i>ais</i> ,	il vêt <i>ait</i> ,
nous vêt ions,	vous vêt <i>iez</i> ,	ils vêt <i>aient</i> .
-J- Je vêtis,	tu vêt <i>is</i> ,	il vêt <i>it</i> ,
nous vêt îmes,	vous vêt <i>îtes</i> ,	ils vêt <i>irent</i>
-1 Je vêt irai,	tu vêt iras,	il vêt ira,
nous vêt irons,	vous vêt irez,	ils vêt iront.
-N- Je vêt irais,	tu vêt irais,	il vêt irait,
nous vêt irions,	vous vêt iries,	ils vêt iraien!.
·P-	vêt s,	qu'il vêt e,
vêt ons,	vêt es,	qu'ils vêt <i>ent.</i>
-a- Que je vêt e,	que tu vêt <i>es</i> ,	qu'il vêt e,
que nous vêt ions,	que vous vét <i>ies</i> ,	qu'ils vêt ent.
-s- Que je vêt isse,	que tu vêt isses,	qu'il vêt ît,
que nous vêt ission	us, que vous vêt issiez.	qu'il vêt issent

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with Avoir, to have Conjugated after the same manner-

|Se vêt ir, to dress, or clothe one's Revêt ir, to clothe. Dévêtir, to strip, to undress. Se dévêt ir, to divest one's self

The Compound Tenses of Se vêtir, and Se dévêtir, are conjugated with ETRE to be; as all other pronominal verbs are.

Irregular, Defective, and Unipersonal Verbs of the Third Conjugation.

AVOIR

to have.

This verb, (active and auxiliary) is one of the most irregular. See its conjugation, page 10.

RAVOIR

to have again.

This verb, (active and defective) is only used in -A- the present of the infinitive.

Y AVOIR

there to be.

This verb, (unipersonal) is conjugated, page 20.

S'ASSEOIR

to sit down.

A- S'asseoir.	-c- S'asseyant.	-E- Assis
-F- Je m'assieds, nous nous asseyons,	tu t'assieds, vous vous asseyez,	il s'assied, ils s'asseyent, or ils s'asseient.
·н- Je m'asseyais, nous nous asseyions,	tu t'asseyais, vous vous asseyiez,	il s'asseyait, ils s'asseyaient.
J- Je m'assis, nous nous assîmes,	tu t'assis, vous vous assîtes,	il s'assit, ils s'assirent.
or je m'asseyerai, or je m'asseierai, or je m'assiérai, nous nous asseyerons, or nous nous asseierons or nous nous assiérons,		
 N- Je m'asseyerais, or je m'asseierais, or je m'assiérais, nous nous asseyerions, or nous nous asseierion or nous nous assiérions 	s, vous vous asseieriez	
·P-	assieds-toi,	qu'il s'asseye, or qu'il s'asseie.
asseyons-nous,	asseyez-vous,	qu'ils s'asseyent, or qu'ils s'asseient
e- Que je m'asseye, or que je m'asseie, que nous nous asseyion	que tu t'asseyes, or que tu t'asseies, ns, que vous vous assey	qu'il s'asseye, or qu'd s'asseie, iez, qu'ils s'asseyent, or qu'ils s'asseient
s- Que je m'assisse,	que tu t'assisses,	qu'il s'assît.

que nous nons assissions, que vous vous assissiez, qu'ils s'assissent.

Conjugated after the same manner, SE RASSEOIR, to sit down again. The Compound Tenses of these two verbs, are conjugated with ETRE, to be; as all other pronominal verbs are.

Conjugate after the same manner, without the second pronoun. me, te, se, &c. Asseoir, to set, or to lay something, or somebody down.

The compound tenses are conjugated with Avoir, to have.

The different ways of writing and pronouncing some of the tenses and persons of the above verbs, render them very difficult; particular attention must be paid to their conjugations. Of the three ways of writing and pronouncing, -L- the future, and -N- the conditional present; I would recommend the third as being the easiest, and I believe the most used.

Some Grammarians have imagined, to do away with the difficulties these verbs offer, even to French people, to conjugate them as follows-

to sit dann STACCOTE

D Asse		<i></i>
-A- S'assoir.	-c- S'assoyant.	-E- Assis.
-r- Je m'assois,	tu t'assois,	il s'assoit,
nous nous assoyons,	vous vous assoyez,	ils s'assoien t.
-н- Je m'assoyais,	tu t'assoyais,	il s'assoyait,
nous nous assoyions,	vous vous assoyiez,	ils s'assoyaient.
J- Je m'assis,	tu t'assis,	il s'assit,
nous nous assîmes,	vous vous assîtes,	ils s'assirent.
-u- Je m'assoirai,	tu t'assoiras,	il s'assoira,
nous nous assoirons,	vous vous assoirez,	ils s'assoiront.
-N. Je m'assoirais,	tu t'assoirais,	il s'assoirait,
nous nous assoirions,	vous vous assoiriez,	ils s'assoiraient.
-P-	assois-toi,	qu'il s'assoie,
assoyons-nous,	assoyez-vous,	qu'ils s'assoient.
-o- Que je m'assoie,	que tu t'assoics,	qu'il s'assoie,
que nous nous assoyic	ons, que vous vous assoyi	iez, qu'ils s'assoient
-s- que je m'assisse,	que tu t'assisses,	qu'il s'assît,
que nous nous assissi	ons, que vous vous assissi	iez. qu'ils s'assissent

It is certain that this way of conjugating the above, is much more convenient; and I should like to recommend it; but although much used in some parts of France, it is not yet generally received as correct by most of those of the Old School-who in every country seem to be opposed to every thing that can facilitate knowledge, jest we should now acquire in a short time, and with little trouble, what has cost them much time and great trouble.

CHOIR to fall.

This verb is not used, except in -1- the present of the infinitive

.c. Il fant

DÉCHOIR

to decay.

This verb is seldom used, except in -A- the present of the infinitive, and in its compound tenses, which are conjugated sometimes with ETRE, sometimes with Avoir.

Echoir to fall to, to expire, to be due, to fall due.

This verb is only used in the third person of -F- present of the indicative, il échoit, sometimes pronounced il échet; in -J- il échut; in -L- il écherra; in -N- il écherrait; in -S- qu'il échût, &cc. in -A- échoir; in -C- échéant; in -B- échu; and in the compound tenses, which are con jugated sometimes with Avoir, and sometimes with Etre.

FALLOIR

to be necessary.

1 11 10000,	to to recessury.
-н- Il fallait,	ıt was necessary.
-J- Il fallut,	it was necessary.
-L- ll faudra,	it shall or will be necessary.
-N- Il faudrait,	it should, would, could, or might be necessary
-P- (none)	
-q- Qu'il faille,	that it may be necessary.
-s- Qu'il fallût,	that it might be necessary.
S.1. S	

it is meascener

The Compound Tenses of this verb, (unipersonal and defective) are formed by the addition of its participle past, fallu, to the third person singular of the verb Avoir, as il a fallu, it has been necessary, &c.

The expressions, I must, he must, we must, you must, they must, &c. are rendered by it must that I—it must that he, &c. the verb which follows is put in the subjunctive mood, and in the person indicated by the personal pronoun, which is before must, in the English; as I must write—I! faut que j'écrive; you must drink—il faut que vous buviez, &c. we say also, il me faut écrire, il vous faut boire.

Mouvoir to move.

A- Mouvoir.	-c- Mouvant.	-е- Mu.
-F- Je meus, nous mouvons,	tu meus, vous mouvez,	il meut, ils meuvent.
H- Je mouvais, nous mouvions,	tu mouvais, vous mouviez,	il mouvait, ils mouvaient.
-J- je mus, nous mûmes,	tu mus, vous mûtes,	il mut, ils murent.
-L Je mouvrai,	tu mouvras, vous mouvrez,	il mouvra, ils mouvront.

N- Je mouvrais, tu mouvrais, il mouvrait, nous mouvrions. vous mouvriez, ils mouvraient au'il meuve. -Pmeus. qu'ils meuvent. mouvons. mouvez, qu'il meuve, -q- Que je meuve, que tu meuves, que nous mouvions. qu'ils meuvent. que vous mouviez, 4- Que je musse, qu'il mût, que tu musses, que nous mussions. que vous mussiez, qu'ils mussent.

This verb is very little used, except in -A- the present of the infinitive.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with Avoir, to have.

The object in giving, here, all its tenses, is to have a model, for—

Emouvoir, to move. S'émouvoir, to be concerned. Promouvoir, to promote.

which are conjugated like it. The compound tenses of S'émouvoir, are conjugated with ETRE.

Promouvoir, is only used in -A- the present of the infinitive and in the compound tenses.

PLEUVOIR to rain.

-A- Pleuvoir, to rain.
-c- Pleuvant, raining.
-E- Plu, rained.
-F- Il pleut, it rains, does rain, or is raining.

-н- Il pleuvait, it rained, did rain, or was raining.

-J- Il plut, it rained or did rain.

-L- Il pleuvra, it will rain.
-N- Il pleuvrait, it would rain.

-P- (none.)

-q- Qu'il pleuve, that it may rain. -s- Qu'il plût, that it might rain.

The compound tenses, of the abov unspersonal verb, are formed by the addition of -e- its participle passive, plu, to the third person singular of the simple tenses of Avoir; as il a plu, it has rained, &c.

Pourvoir to provide.

-A- Pourvoir.

-C- Pourvoyant.

-E- Pourvu.

-E- Pourvu.

il pourvoit,
ils pourvoient.

-H- Je pourvoyais,
nous pourvoyoins,
vous pourvoyiez
ils pourvoyait,
ils pourvoyait,
ils pourvoyait,
ils pourvoyait,
ils pourvoyait,

138 IRREGULAR, DEFECTIVE, AND UNIPERSONAL VERBS

-J- Je pourvus,	tu pourvus,	il pourvut,
nous pourvûmes,	vous pourvûtes,	ils pourvurent
-1- Je pourvoirai,	tu pourvoiras,	il pourvoira,
nous pourvoirons,	vous pourvoirez,	ils pourvoiront.
-n- Je peurvoirais, nous pourvoirions,	tu pourvoirais, vous pourvoiriez,	il pourvoirait, ils pourvoiraient.
pourvoyons,	pourvois,	qu'il pourvoie, qu'ils pourvoient.
 Que je pourvoie,	que tu pourvoies,	qu'il pourvoie,
que nous pourvoyions,	que vous pourvoyiez,	qu'ils pourvoient.
	•	
 Que je pourvusse,	que tu pourvusses,	qu'il pourvût,
que nous pourvussions,	que vous pourvussiez,	qu'ils pourvussent.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with Avoir, to have.

Pouvoir	to be able.
---------	-------------

-c- Pouvant.	-E- Pu.
tu peux,	il peut,
vous pouvez,	ils peuvent.
tu pouvais,	il pouvait,
vous pouviez,	ils pouvaient.
tu pus,	il put,
vous pûtes,	ils purent.
tu pourras,	il pourra,
vous pourrez,	ils pourront.
tu pourrais, vous pourriez,	ıl pourrait, ils pourraient.
(none)	
que tu puisse,	qu'il puisse,
que vous puissi	ez, qu'ils puissent.
que tu pusses,	qu'il pût,
que vous pussie	ez, qu'ils pussent.
	tu peux, vous pouvez, tu pouvais, vous pouviez, tu pus, vous pûtes, tu pourras, vous pourrez, tu pourrais, vous pourriez, (none) que tu puisse, que vous puissi que tu pusses,

Compound Tenses are conjugated with Avoir, to have.

	SAVOIR	to know.
-A- Savoir	-c- Sachant.	-r- Su.
-r- Je sais, nous savons,	tu sais, vous savez,	il sait, ils savent.
-и- Je savais, nous savions.	tu savais, vous saviez,	il savait, ils savaient.
7- Je sus,	tu sus, vous sûtes,	il sut, ils surent.

- Je saurai nous saur	•		il saura, ils sauron t
N- Je saurais nous saur	,	u saurais, vous sauriez,	il saurait, ils sauraient.
r. sachons,			qu'il sache, qu'ils sachent.
Que je sa que nous	che, q		qu'il sache, qu'ils sachent
e- Que je su			qu'il sût,

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with Avoir, to have.

Savoir, to know; must not be confounded with Connaître, to know. Connaître, is mostly used, in the sense of, to be acquainted with: and Savoir, in other circumstances.

SEOIR

to fit, to become, to fit well.

-A- Seoir.	-c- Seyant.	-K-	Sig.
-E- Il sied,	it fits.	ils siéent,	they fit.
-н- Il seyait,	it fitted.	ils seyaient,	they fitted.
-J-	(none)		
-L- Il siéra,	it will fit.	ils siéront,	they will fit.
-n- Il siérait,	it would fit.	ils siéraient,	they would fit.
-P-	(none)		
q- Qu'il siée,	that it may fit.	qu'ils siéent,	that they may fit.
8-	(none)		

This verb, which is only employed in the third person of the singular, and of the plural, of some tenses, has no compound tenses.

Surseoir to

to reprieve, to put off.

This verb is seldom used, except in -A- the present of the infinitive.

VALOIR

to be worth.

-A- Valoir.	-c- Valant.	-r- Valu.
-F- Je vaux,	tu vaux,	il vaut,
nous valons,	vous valez,	ils valent.
·н- Je valais,	tu valais,	il valai t.
nous valions,	vous valiez,	ils valaient.
Je valus,	tu valus,	d valut,
nous valûmes,	vous valûtes,	üs valurent

140 IRREGULAR, DEFECTIVE, AND UNIPERSONAL VERBS

-L- Je vaudrai, tu vaudras. il vaudra. ils vaudront. vous vaudrez, nous vaudrons, -N- Je vaudrais. tu vaudrais. il vaudrait. nous vaudrions. vous vaudriez. ils vaudraient. qu'il vaille. vaux. valons. valez. qu'ils vaillent. -Q- Que je vaille, que tu vailles, qu'il vaille, que nous valions, que vous valiez, qu'ils vaillent. -s- Que je valusse, que tu valusses. qu'il valût. que nous valussions. que vous valussiez, qu'ils valussent.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with Avoir, to have. Conjugated after the same manner—

Re valoir, to return like for like. Pré valoir, to prevail. Equi valoir, to be equivalent.

This last, makes in -q- the subjunctive, que je prévale, que in prévales, qu'il prévale, que nous prévalions, que vous prévales, qu'ib prévalent.

Voir

to see.

-A	Voir.	-C-	Voyant.	-E-	Vu.
-P-	Je vois, nous voyons,		tu vois, vous voyez,		il voit, ils voient
н-	Je voyais, nous voyions,		tu voyais, vous voyiez,		il voyait, ils voyaient
J-	Je vis, nous vîmes,		tu vis, vous vîtes,		il vit. ils virent.
L	Je verrai, nous verrons,		tu verras, vous verrez,		il verra, ils verront.
₩.	Je verrais, nous verrions,		tu verrais, vous verriez,		il verrait, ils verraient.
-P·	voyons,		vois, voyez,		qu'il voie, qu'ils voient
Q-	Que je voie, que nous voyions,		que tu voies, que vous voyiez,		qu'il voie, qu'ils voient.
-8-	Que je visse, que nous vissions,		que tu visses, que vous vissiez,		qu'il vît, qu'ils vissent.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with Avoir, to have Conjugate after the same manner—

Re voir, to see again. | Entre voir, to have a glimpse of.

PRÉ /OIR

to foresee.

Thus verb is conjugated like Votr, to see, except in -L- the future, and in -N- the present of the conditional.

L- Je prévoirai,	tu prévoiras,	il prévoira,
nous prévoirons,	vous prévoirez,	ils prévoiront.
v. Je prévoirais,	tu prévoirais,	il prévoirait,
nons prévoirions,	vous prévoiriez,	ils prévoiraient

Vouloir

to be willing.

A	Vouloir -c	- Voulant,	-E-	Voulu,
·F	Je veux, nous voulons,	tu veux, vous voulez,		il veut, ils veulent.
-H-	Je voulais, nous voulions,	tu voulais, vous vouliez,		il voulait, ils voulaient.
-3-	Je voulus, nous voulûmes,	tu voulus, vous voulûtes,		voulut, ils voulurent.
-1,-	Je voudrai, nous voudrons,	tu voudras, vous voudrez,		il voudra, ils voudront.
-N-	Je voudrais, nous voudrions,	tu voudrais, vous voudriez,		il voudrait, ils voudraient.
~P-		veuillez,	(is the	only person)
-Q	Que je veuille, que nous voulions,	que tu veuilles, que vous voulie		qu'il veuille, qu'ils veuillent.
-8	Que je voulusse, que nous voulussions,	que tu voulusse que vous voulus with avoir.		qu'il voulût, qu'ils voulussent.

Irregular, Defective, and Unipersonal Verbs of the Fourth Conjugation.

BATTRE

to beat.

s- Battı	е.	-c- Battant.	-е- Battu.
F- Je ba	its,	tu bats,	il bat,
	battons,	vous battez,	lis battent.
н- Je ba	ttais,	tu battais,	il battait,
	battions,	vous battiez	ils battaient
1. Je ba	attıs,	tu battis,	il battit,
	battîmes,	vous battîte	s, ils battirent.
t Je ba	attrai,	tu battras,	il battra,
	s battrons,	vous battre	z, ils battront

142 IRREGULAR, DEFECTIVE, AND UNIPERSONAL VERBS

nous battrais,	tu battrais, vous battriez,	il battrait, ils battraie nt.
-P-	bats,	qu'il batte,
battons,	battez,	qu'ils battent.
-q- Que je batte,	que tu battes,	qu'il batte,
que nous battions,	que vous battiez,	qu'ils battent.
-s- Que je battisse,	que tu batisses,	qu'il battît,
que nous battissions,	que vous battissiez,	qu'ils battissent.

The compound tenses are conjugated with Avoir, to have. Conjugate after the same manner—

A battre, to pull down.
Com battre, to fight.
Dé battre, to debate.
Ra battre, to pull down again,

[to abate.]

Re battre, to beat again. S'é battre, to make or be merry Se dé battre, to struggle.

The compound tenses of S'ébattre, and Se débattre, are conjugated with ETRE, to be.

BOIRE

to drink.

-A- Boire	-c- Buvant.	-е- Bu.
-F- Je bois,	tu bois,	il boit,
nous buvons,	vous buvez,	ils boivent.
-n Je buvais,	tu buvais,	il buvait,
neus buvions,	vous buviez,	ils buvaient.
-J- Je bus,	tu bus,	il but,
nous bûmes,	vous bûtes,	ils burent.
-L- Je boirai,	tu boiras,	il boira,
nous boirons,	vous boirez,	ils boiront.
-N. Je boirais,	tu boirais,	il beirait,
nous boirions,	vous boiriez,	ils boiraient.
-r-	bois,	qu'il boive,
buvons,	buvez,	qu'ils boivent.
-Q- Que je boive	que tu boive,	qu'il boive,
que nous buvions,	que vous buviez,	qu'ils boivent.
-s- Que je busse,	que tu busses,	qu'il bût,
que nous bussions,	que vous bussiez	qu'ils bussent

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with Avoir, to have. Conjugate after the same manner. RE BOIRE. to drink again

CLORE to close.

-E- Clos. -A- Clore. (none) F- Je clos. tu clos il clot. L. Je clorai. to cloras. il clora. nous clorons. vous clorez. ils cleront. · Je clorais. tu clorais. il clorait ils cloraient. nous clorions. vous cloriez,

This verb, (defective) is only used in the above few tenses and rersons, and in all the compound tenses, which are formed with Avoir, to have. Some write this verb with double r.

Conjugated after the same manner, En clore, to enclose.

CONCLURE

to concluae

· Conclure.	-c- Concluant.	-F- Conclu.
F- Je conclus, nous concluons,	tu conclus, vous concluez,	il conclut, ils concluent.
н- Je concluais, nous concluïons,	tu concluais, vous concluïez,	j' concluait, ils concluaient.
J- Je conclus, nous conclûmes,	tu conclus, vous conclûtes,	il conclut, ils conclurent.
L- Je conclurai, nous conclurons,	tu concluras, vous conclurez,	il conclura, ils concluron t .
พ- Je conclurais, nous conclurions,	tu conclurais, vous concluriez,	il conclurait, ils concluraient
e- concluons,	conclus,	qu'il conclue, qu'ils concluent.
que nous concluions	que tu conclues, que vous concluïez,	qu'il conclue, qu'ils concluent.
•- Que je conclusse, que nous conclussion	que tu conclusses, ons, que vous conclussie	qu'il conclût, z, qu'ils conclussent.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with Avoir, to have. Conjugated after the same manner, Exclure, to exclude

CONFIRE

to pickle.

A- Confire.	-c- Confisant.	-E- Conf it.
r le confis, nous confisons.	tu conf <i>is</i> , vous conf <i>ises</i> ,	il conf it, ils conf isens.
H- Je confisais, nous confisions,	tu conf <i>isais</i> , vous conf <i>isiez</i> . 2 O 2	il conf <i>isait</i> , ils conf <i>isaien</i>

144 IRREGULAR, DEFECTIVE, AND UNIPERSONAL VERBS

-J- Je conf is, tu conf is. il confit. nous conf îmes. vous conf îtes. ils confirent. -L- Je confirai. tu confiras. il confira. nous confirons. vous confirez, ils confiront. -N- Je conf irais. tu confirais. il confirait, nous confirions, yous confiriez. ils confiraient. conf is, qu'il conf ise. confisons, conf ises. qu'ils conf isent. -u. Que je confise, que tu confises, qu'il conf ise, que nous confisions, que vous confisiez, qu'ils conf isent -s- Que je conf isse, que tu conf isses, qu'il conf ît, que nous confissions, que vous confissiez, qu'ils conf issent

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with Avoir, to have.
Conjugate after the same manner—

Suffire, to suffice. | Circonc ire, to circumcise

COUDRE

to sew

A- Coudre.	-c- Cousant.	cousu.
F- Je couds, nous cousons,	tu couds, vous cousez,	il coud, ils cousent.
-н- Je cousais,	tu cousais,	il cousait,
nous cousions,	vous cousiez,	ils cousaient.
-1- Je cousis, nous cousîmes,	⁴ u cousis, vous cousîtes,	il cousit, ils cousirent.
-r- Je coudrai,	tu coudras,	il coudra,
nous coudrons,	vous coudrez,	ils coudront.
5- Je coudrais,	tu coudrais,	il coudrait,
nous coudrions,	vous coudriez,	ils coudraien t .
-p. cousons,	couds,	qu'il couse, qu'ils cousent.
4. Que je couse,	que tu couses	qu'il couse,
que nous cousions,	que vous cousiez,	qu'ils cousent.
s- Que je cousisse,	que tu cousisses,	qu'il cousît,
que nous cousissions	que vous cousissiez,	qu'ils cousissent

Dé coudre, to rip. | Re coudre, to sew again

Conjugate after the same manner-

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with Avoir, to have.

CROIRE

to believe.

-A- Croire.	-c- Croyant.	-E- Cru.
Je crois, nous croyons,	tu crois, vous croyez,	il croit, ils croient.
-H- Je croyais, nous croyions,	tu croyais, vous croyicz,	il croyait, ils croyaient
- Je crus, nous crûmes,	tu crus. 70us crûtes,	il crut, ils crurent.
L- Je croirai, nous croirons,	in croiras, yous croirax,	il croira, ils cro ront.
nous croirions,	tu croirais. vous croiriez.	il croirait,
croyons,	crois, croyez,	qu'il croie, qu'ils croient.
-Q. Que je croie, que nous croyions.	que tu croies, que vous croyiez,	qu'il croie, qu'ils croient.
-s- Que je crusse, que nous crussions	que tu crusses, que vous crussiez.	qu'il crût, qu'ils crussent.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with Avoir, to have.

Accroire, to make one believe, to impose upon one,

Is only used in -a- the present of the infinitive with the verb Faire, which serves as an auxiliary.

to	grow.
	to

-A- Croître.	-c- Croissant.	-E- Crû.
-F- Je croîs, nous croissons,	tu croîs, vous croissez,	il croît, ils croissent.
-н- Je croissais,	tu croissais,	il croissait,
nous croissions,	vous croissiez,	ils croissaient
-J- Je crûs,	tu crûs,	il crût,
nous crûmes,	vous crûtes,	ils crûrent.
-L- Je croîtrai,	tu croîtras,	il croîtra,
nous croîtrons,	vous croîtrez,	ils croîtront.
N- Je croîtrais,	tu croîtrais,	il croîtrait,
nous croîtrions,	vous croîtriez,	ils croîtraient.
•P- croissons,	croîs, croissez,	qu'il croisse, qu'ils croissent.
•Q- Que je croisse,	que tu croisses,	qu'il croisse,
que nous croissions	que vous croissiez,	qu'ils croissent.
e. Que je crûsse,	que tu crûsses,	qu'il crût,

que vous crûssiez,

qu'ils crûssent.

que nous crûssions,

The compound tenses are conjugated sometimes, with Avoir, sometimes with ETRE; with Avoir, when it expresses the action of growing, and with ETRE, when it denotes the state in which one is

Conjugate after the same manner-

DIDE

le croître, to increase.

Dé croître, to decrease.

to san

	DIRE	io say	
A- Dire.	-c- Disant.	-E- Dit.	
-F- Je dis,	tu dis,	il dit,	٠
nous disons,	vous dites,	ils disent.	
n. Je disais,	tu disais,	il disait,	L.
nous disione,	vous disiez	ils disaien	
-J- Je dis,	tu dis,	il dit,	
nous dîmes,	vous dîtes,	ils dirent.	
-L- Je dirai,	tu diras,	il dira,	
nous dirons,	vous direz,	ils diront.	
-K- Je dirais,	tu dirais,	il dirait,	Ł,
nous dirions,	vous diriez,	ils diraiers	
-P-	dis,	qu'il dise,	ıŧ.
disons,	dites,	qu'ils diser	
-u- Que je dise, que nous disions,	que tu dises que vous di		nt.
-s- Que je disse, que nous dissions,	que tu disse que vous di		ent.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with Avoir, to have. Conjugate after the same manner, Re dire, to say again. The following verbs—

Contre dire,	to contradict.	Mé dire,	to slander.
Dé dire,	to disown.	Pré dire,	to foretell.
Inter dire,	to interdict.	Se dé dire,	to recant.
Mau dire,	to curse.		

are also conjugated like *Dire*, except in the second person plural of -# the indicative present, and of -F- the imperative, in which they make

Contre disez Dé disez.	Mau dissez. Pré disez.	Mé disez.
Inter disez.	Dé disez.	

Mau dire, takes two s's in -c-, maudissant; in the three persons plural of -F-, nous maudissons, vous maudisses; ils maudissent; in all the persons of -H-, je maudissais, &c.; in the third person singular, and in the three persons plural, of -P-, qu'il maudisse, que nous maudissons &c.; and also in the three persons plural, of -Q-, que nous maudissions, &c.; in its other persons and tenses it is conjugated like Dire.

ÉCLORE

to hatch, to blow, to open.

-E- Éclos. -A- Éclore. (none) ils éclosent. -F- Il éclot. (none) -J-(none) ils écloront. -L- Il éclora. -N- Il éclorait. ils écloraient. (none) -q- Qu'il éclose, qu'ils éclosent. -8-(none)

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with Avera, to have-

ÉCRIRE

to write.

-A- Écr irec-	- Écr ivant -E	- Écr it.		
-r- J'écr is,	tu écr it,	il écr it,		
nous écr ivons,	vous écr ivez,	ils écr ivent.		
-н- J'écr ivais,	tu écr veais,	il écr ivait,		
nous écr ivions,	vous écr iviez,	ils écr ivaient		
-J- J'écr ivis,	tu écr ivis,	il écr ivit,		
nous écr ivîmes	vous écr ivîtes,	ils écr ivirent.		
-L- J'écr irai,	tu écr iras,	il écr <i>ira</i> .		
nous écr irons,	vous écr ires,	ils écr <i>iront</i> .		
-n- J'écr irais,	tu écr irais,	il écr irait,		
nous écr irions,	vous écr iries,	ils écr iraient.		
-P-	écr is,	qu'il écr ive,		
écr ivons,	écr ives,	qu'ils écr ivent.		
-q- Que j'écr ive,	que tu écr ives,	qu'il écr ive,		
que nous écr ivions,	que vous écr iviez,	qu'ils écr ivent		
-s- Que j'écr ivisse, que nous écr ivissions,	que tu écr ivisses, que vous écr ivissiez,			
The Compound Tenses are conjugated with Avoir, to have. Conjugate after the same manner—				
Circonscr ire, to circumscribe. Proscr ire, to proscribe.				

ÊTRE

to describe.

to inscribe.

to prescribe.

to be.

Récrire, to write again.

Transcrire, to transcribe.

Souscrire, to subscribe.

Décr ire,

Inscrire,

Frescr ire,

to make, to do, to cause.

	E. WITH-FI	to make, to do,	to cause.
A- Faire.	-c-	Fesant.	-е- Fait.
F- Je fais,	S ₉	tu fàis,	il fait,
nous feson		vous faites,	ils font.
н- Je fesais,	ıs,	tu fesais,	il fesait,
nous fesion		vous fesiez,	ils fesaient.
J- Je fis,	l ₄	tu fis,	il fit,
nous fîmes		vous fîtes,	ils firent
L- Je ferai,	3,	tu feras,	il fera,
nous ferons		vous ferez,	ils feront.
א- Je ferais,	ıs,	tu ferais,	il ferait,
nous ferion		vous feriez,	ils feraient
r-		fais,	qu'il fasse,
fesons,		faites,	qu'ils fassent.
· Q- Que je fass		que tu fasses,	qu'il fasse,
que nous fa		que vous fassiez,	qu'ils fassent.

que vous fissiez, The Compound Tenses are conjugated with Avoir, to have. Conjugate after the same manner-

que tu fisses,

Contre faire, to counterfeit, Tto mimic. Dé faire, to undo. Redé faire, to undo again.

·s Que je fisse,

que nous fissions,

Re faire, to do again. Satis faire, to satisfy. Sur faire, to ask to much.

qu'il fît,

qu'ils fissent.

Observe, that in the spelling of this verb, I have adopted the orthography of most modern writers.

	FRIRE	to fry.
A Frire.	(none)	-е- Frit.
-r- le fris,	tu fris,	il frit.
-L- Je frirai, uous frirons,	tu friras, vous frirez,	il frira, ils frirent.
-N - Je frirais, nous fririons,	tu frirais, vous fririez,	il frirait, ils friraient.
-P-	fris.	

This verb, (defective) is only used in the above few persons and tenses, and in all the compound tenses, which are formed with Avoir.

To supply the persons and tenses which are wanting, we use the different tenses of FAIRE, to make, with the infinitive present of FRIRE: as nous fesons frire, vous faites frire, ils font frire &c.

Joindre to join.

-A- Joi nd	re	~C=	Ioi gnant.	-E-	Joi ni.
F- Je joi nous j	ns, oi gnons,		tu joi ns, vous joi gn	es,	il joi nt, ils joi gnent.
-н- Je joi nous j	gnais, oi g nions,		tu joi gnais vous joi gn		il joi gnait, ils joi gnaient.
-J- Je joi g nous j	gnis, oi gnîmes,		tu joi gnis, vous joi gn		il joi gnit, ils joi gnirent.
-L- Je joi nous j	ndrai, oi ndrons,		tu joi ndras vous joi nd		il joi ndra, ils joi ndront.
-N- Je joi nous j	ndrais, oi ndrions,		tu joi ndrai vous joi nd		il joi ndrait, ils joi ndraieni
-P- joi gno	ons,		joi ns, joi gnez,		qu'il joi gne, qu'ils joi gnent
	e joi <i>gne</i> , ous joi <i>gnions</i> ,		que tu joi g que vous jo		qu'il joi gne, qu'ils joi gnent.
	e joi <i>gnisse,</i> ous joi <i>gnission</i>	ıs,	que tu joi g que vous jo		
Co	mpound Tens	es a	re conjugat	ed with Av	OIR, to have.
Co	njugate after	the	same mann	ner—all ver	bs, whose present of
the infiniti	_	as	(Crai ndre,	to fear.
in { eind		as		ei ndre,	to paint.
oind		as	F	oi ndre,	
			also.		
Astrei na	lre, to subje	ct, t	o com-Ete	i ndre, to	put out, to extin- [guish.
Attei ndr	e, to reach, t	o ov	ertake. Fei	ndre, to f	feign, to pretend.
Cei ndre,		4 .		i ndre, to	
Contrai n	are, to con				to restrain.
Enfrei ndre, to infringe.					
		0			
	_			- 0	

LIRE

to read.

-A- Lire.	-o- Lisant.	-r- Lu.
-F- Je lis,	tu lis,	il lit,
nous lisons,	vous lisez,	ils lisent.
-n- Je lisais,	tu lisais,	il lisart,
nous lisions,	vous lisiez,	ils lisaient
-1 Je lus,	tu lus,	il lut,
nous lâmos,	vous lûtes,	ils wrent.

IRREGULAR, DEFECTIVE, AND UNIPERSONAL VERBS

4- Je lirai. in liras. il lıra. nous lirons, vous lirez, lis liront. -N- Je lirais. tu lirais. il lirait. ils liraient. nous lirions, yous liriez, lis. au'n lise. lisons, lisez. qu'ils lisent. Q- Que je lise, que tu lises, qu'il lise, que nous listons, qu'ils lisent. que vous lisiez, s- Que je lusse, que tu lusses, qu'il lût. que nous lussions, que vous lussiez, qu'ils lussent.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with Avoir, to have.
Conjugate after the same manner—

Re lire, to read again. I É lire, to elect.

METTRE

to put.

4- Mettre.	-c- Mettant.	-E- Mis.
-F- Je mets,	tu mets,	il met,
nous mettons,	vous mettez,	ils mettent.
-н- Je mettais, nous mettions,	tu mettais, vous mettiez,	il mettait, ils mettaient.
J- Je mis,	tu mis,	il mit,
nous mîmes,	vous mîtes,	ils miren t.
L- Je mettrai,	tu mettras,	il mettra,
nous mettrons,	vous mettrez,	ils mettront.
N- Je mettrais,	tu mettrais,	il mettrait,
nous mettrions,	vous mettriez,	ils mettraient.
P-	mets,	qu'il mette,
mettons,	mettez,	qu'ils mettent.
-q- Que je mette,	que tu mettes,	qu'il mette,
que nous mettions,	que vous mettiez	qu'ils mettent
s- Que je misse, que nous missions,	•	•
The Compound	d Tenses are conjugate	d with Avoir, to have.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with Avoir, to have Conjugate after the same manner—

Ad mettre, to admit.

Com mettre, to commit.

Compro mettre, to compromise.

De mettre, to disjoint, to put four mettre, to submit.

Course of the commit mettre, to promise.

Re mettre, to put again, to set four mettre, to submit.

Sou mettre, to transmit.

O mettre, to omit.

Per mettre, to permit.

Se dé mettre, to resign.

S'entre mettre, to interpose.

The two last have their compound tenses conjugated with ETRE.

OF THE FOURTH CONJUGATION.

Moudre

to grind.

-4	Moudre	-c- Moulant,	-в- Moulu.
¥	Je mouds,	tu mouds,	il moud,
	nous moulons,	vous moulez,	ils moulent
-E	Je moulais,	tu moulais,	il moulait,
	nous moulions,	vous mouliez,	ils moulaient
3-	Je moulus,	tu moulus,	il moulut,
	nous moulûmes,	vous moulûtes,	ils moulurent.
-L-	Je moudrai,	tu moudras,	il moudra,
	nous moudrons,	vous moudrez,	ils moudront.
-N-	Je moudrais,	tu moudrais,	il moudrait,
	nous moudrions,	vous moudriez,	ils moudraient.
-P-	moulons,	mouds, moulez,	qu'il moule, qu'ils moulent.
-Q-	Que je moule,	que tu moules,	qu'il moule,
	que nous moulions,	que vous mouliez,	qu'ils moulent.
-8-	Que je moulusse, que nous moulussion	que tu moulusses,	qu'il moulût, ez, qu'ils moulussent.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with Avoir, to have. Conjugated after the same manner—

Re moudre, to grind again. | É moudre, to grind, to whet

Naître

to be born.

	7 /// 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	10 00 00774	
-A- Naître.	-c- Naissant.	-E- Né	
-F- Je nais,	tu nais,		naît,
nous naissons,	vous nais		nais sent.
·н- Je naissais,	tu naissa		naissait,
nous naissions,	vous nais		naissaient.
-J- Je naquis,	tu naquis		naquit,
nous naquîmes,	vous naq		naquirent.
L- Je naîtrai,	tu naîtras	•	naîtra,
nous naîtrons,	vous naît		naîtront.
N- Je naîtrais,	tu naîtrai		naîtrait,
nous naîtrions,	vous naît		naîtraient.
P-	nais,		'il naisse,
naissons,	naissez.		'ils naissent.
e- Que je naisse,	que tu na ons, que vous		'il naisse, i'ils naissent.
6- Que je naquisse	The state of the s		'il naquît,

2 1

The Compound tenses are conjugated with ETRE, so be. Conjugate after the same manner—

Re naître, to revive.

PAÎTRE

(none)

to graze.

-A- Paître.	-c- Paissant.	-E- Pu.
-F- Je pais,	tu pais,	il paît,
nous paissons,	vous paissez,	ils paissen t.
-н- Je paissais,	tu paissais,	il paissait,
nous paissions,	vous paissiez,	ils paissaient.
-J=	(none)	
-L- Je paîtrai,	tu paîtras,	il paîtra,
nous paîtrons,	vous paîtrez,	ils paîtron t.
-n- Je paîtrais,	tu paîtrais,	il paîtrait,
nous paîtrions,	vous paîtriez,	ils paîtraient.
-9. paissons,	pais, paissez,	qu'il paisse, qu'ils paissent.
-Que je paisse,	que tu paisses,	qu'il paisse,
que nous paission	s, que vous paissiez	qu'ils paissent.

This verb is very little used; it has no compound tenses. Conjugate after the same manner—

Re paître,

8-

to feed. | Se re paître, to feed one's self

These last two verbs, have a preterit definite, and an imperfect of the subjunctive.

-3- Je repus, nous repûmes, tu repus, vous repûtes, il reput, ils repurent.

-s- Que je repusse, que nous repussions, que tu repusses, que vous repussiez, qu'il repût, qu'ils repussent.

The compound tenses of Repaitre, are conjugated with Avore, and those of Se repaitre, with Etre.

PARAÎTRE

to appear.

A-	Par aître.	-G-	Par aissant.	-E-	Par u.
-F	Je par ais nous par aissons,		tu par ais, vous par aisses,		il par aît, ils par aissent.
H-	Je par aissais,		tu par aissais,		il par aissait,

Je par us, nous par ûmes,	tu par us, vous par ûtes,	il par ut, ils par urent.
L- Je par aîtrai,	tu par aîtras,	il par aîtra,
nous par aîtronz,	vous par aîtres,	ils par aîtrons.
N- Je par aîtrais,	tu par aîtrais,	il par aîtrait,
nous par aîtrions,	vous par aîtries,	ils par aîtraient.
par aissons,	par ais, par aissez,	qu'il par aisse, qu'ils par aissens.
que je par aisse,	que tu par aisses,	qu'il par aisse,
que nous par aissions,	que vous par aissies,	qu'ils par aissent,
s- Que je par usse,	que tu par usses,	qu'il par ût,
que nous par ussions,	que vous par ussiez,	qu'ils par ussent.
The Compound To	enses are conjugated wi	ith Avoir, to have.

Appar aître, to appear.
Compar aître, to appear.
Conn aître, to know.
Dispar aître, to disappear.
Méconn aître, to mistake, to
[forget, to neglect.

Reconn aître, to recognize, to [to know agair.]
Repai tître, to appear again.
Se méconn aître, to forget one's [self

The compound tenses of the last verb, are conjugated with ETRE

PLAIRE

Conjugated after the same manner-

to please.

A- Pl aire.	-c- Pl aisant.	-в- Pl u.
F- Je pl ais, nous pl aisons,	tu plais, vous plaises,	il pl aît, ils pl aisent.
н- Je pl aisais, nous pl aisions,	tu pl <i>aisais</i> , vous pl <i>aisies</i> ,	il plaisait, ils plaisaient.
J- Je plus, nous plûmes,	tu pl us, vous pl ûtes,	il pl ut, ils pl ûrent.
-L- Je pl airai, nous pl airons,	tu pl airas, vous pl airez,	il plaira, ils plairont.
-N- Je pl airais, nous pl airions,	tu pl <i>airais</i> . vous pl <i>airiez</i> ,	il pl airait, ils pl airaiend.
pl aisons,	pl ais, pl aisez,	qu'il plaise, qu'ils plaisent.
e- Que je pl aise, que nous pl aisions,	que tu pl aises, que vous pl aises,	qu'il plaise, qu'ils plaisent.
Que je plusse,	que tu pl usses,	qu'il pl ût.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with Avoir, to have Conjugated after the same manner-

Complaire, to humour, to please. Se T aire, to forbear talking, to Déplaire, to displease.
T aire, to conceal, to keep secret.

The compound tenses of Se Taire, are conjugated with ETRE, to be.

POINDRE

to shoot forth, to dawn.

to take

-A- Poindre.

-F- Il point.

-L- Il poindra.

Are the only tenses and persons used.

PRENDER

	•	RENDRE	to turec.	
~ A	Prendre,	-c- Prenant.	-e- Pris.	
-F	Jo prends, nous prenons,	tu prends, vous prenez,	il prend, ils prennent.	
-н	Je prenais, nous prenions,	tu prenais, vous preniez,	il prenait, ils prenaient.	
- 5 -	Je pris, nous prîmes,	tu pris, vous prîtes,	il prit, ils prirent.	
-L	Je prendrai, nous prendrons,	tu prendras, vous prendrez,	il prendra, ils prendront.	
·N-	Je prendrais, nous prendrions,	tu prendrais, vous prendriez	il prendrait, ils prendraient.	
P=	prenons,	prends, prenez,	qu'il prenne, qu'ils prennent.	
₽-	Que je prenne, que nous prenions	que tu prennes que vous preni		
8-	Que je prisse,	que tu prisse, que vous prissi	qu'il prît, ez, qu'ils prissent.	

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with Avoir, to have. Conjugate after the same manner—

Ap prendre, to learn.
Com prendre, to comprehend,
[to understand.]
Dé prendre, to loosen, to dis[engage.]
Désap prendre, to unlearn.
Entre prendre, to undertake.

Rap prendre, to learn again.
Re prendre, to take again, to
[resume.]
Sur prendre, to surprise, to
[deceive.]
Se mé prendre, to mistake.
S'é prendre, to be smitten.

The compound tenses of Se méprendre, and S'éprendre, are conjugated with ETRE, to be; S'éprendre, is used only in -E- the participle past, and in all the compound tenses.

RÉDUIRE to reduce.

TCD5	OIKE	20 700	
A. Rédui re	c- Rédui s	ant	E- Rédui t.
y- Je rédui s,	tu rédu		il rédui t,
nous rédui sons,	vous ré		ils rédui sent.
·н- Je rédui sais,	tu rédui		il rédui <i>sait</i> ,
nous rédui sions,	vous réd		ils rédui saieni.
4- Je rédui sis,	tu rédu	i sis,	il rédui sit,
nous rédui sîmes,	vous réd	lui sîtes,	ils rédui sirent
L- Je rédui <i>rai</i> ,	tu rédui		il rédui <i>ra</i> ,
nous rédui <i>rons</i> ,	vous ré		ils rédui <i>ront</i> .
N· Je rédui <i>rais</i> ,	tu rédui		il rédui rait,
nous rédui <i>rions</i> ,	vous réd		ils rédui raient.
·P-	rédui s,	ş,	qu'il rédui se,
rédui sons,	rédui ses		qu'ils rédui sens
Que je rédui se,		édui ses,	qu'il rédui se,
que nous rédui sions,		s rédui sies,	qu'ils rédui sent.
s. Que je rédui sisse,		édui <i>sisses</i> ,	qu'il rédui sît,
que nous rédui sission		s ré dui <i>sissi</i> e	s, qu'ils rédui sisseru
The Compound T Conjugate after the			ith Avoir, to have.
Condui re, to conduct, to lead. Construi re, to construct. Cui re, to bake. Dédui re, to deduct, to take from. Détrui re, to destroy. Econdui re, to destroy. Econdui re, to discard in a politie manner. Endui re, to plaster. Entre-lui re, to shine a little, to glow a little. Indui re, to induce. Instrui re, to instruct. Introdui re, to introduce. Lui re, to shine, to glow Nui re, to hurt. Produi re, to reconduct, to reconduct, to regard back. Recui re, to bake again. Relui re, to shine, to glow. Rendui re, to shine, to glow. Rendui re, to plaster again. Reprodui re, to reproduce. Sédui re, to seduce. Tradui re, to translate.			
	-		

RESOUDRE

to dissolve, to resolve.

A- Ré soudre.	-c- Ré solvant.	-в- Ré solu or résous.
F- Je ré sous, nous ré solvens,	tu ré sous, vous ré solvez,	il ré sout, ils ré solvent.
н- Je ré solvais, nous ré solvions,	tu ré solvais, vous ré solviez, 2 P 2	il ré solvait, ils ré solvaient

-J- Je ié solus,	tu ré solus,	il ré solut,
nous ré solûmes,	vous ré solûtes,	ils ré solurent.
-L- Je ré soudrai,	tu ré soudras,	il ré soudra,
nous ré soudrons,	vous ré soudrez,	ils ré soudront.
-n- Je ré soudrais,	tu ré soudrais,	il ré soudrait,
nous ré soudrions,	vous ré soudriez,	ils ré soudraient.
-P- ré solvons,	ré solvez,	qu'il ré solve, qu'ils ré solvent.
-a- Que je ré solve,	que tu ré solve,	qu'il ré solve,
que nous ré solvions,	que vous ré solviez,	qu'ils ré solvent
-A- Que je ré solusse,	que tu ré solusses,	qu'il ré solût,
que nous ré solussions,	que vous ré solussiez,	qu'ils ré solussent.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with Avora, to have.

The above verb has two -E- participles past. Résolu, is used when Résoudre, is employed to express, to resolve; and Résous, is used when employed to express, to dissolve.

Conjugate after the same manner— Se ré soudre, to be dissolved, to melt.

Compound tenses with ETRE, to be.

Ab soudre, to absolve, | Dis soudre, to dissolve.

These two last verbs, have no -J- preterit definite, nor -s- imperfect of the subjunctive.

Their compound tenses are conjugated with the simple tenses of Avoir, to have; to which is added the -E-participle past, Absous.

RIRE to laugh.

-A- Rire.	-c- Riant.	-в- Ri.
-r- Je ris,	tu ris,	il rit,
nous rions,	vous riez,	ils rient
-a- Je riais,	tu riais,	il riait,
nous riions,	vous riiez,	ils riaient.
-J- Je ris,	tu ris,	il rit,
nous rîmes,	vous rîtes,	ils rirent.
-L- Je rirai,	tu riras,	il rira,
nous rirons,	vous rirez,	ils riront.
-n- Je rirais,	tu rirais,	il rirait,
nous ririons,	vous ririez,	ils riraient.
·P- rions,	ris, riez,	qu'il rie, qu'ils rient.
-Q- Que je rie.	que tu ries,	qu'il rie,
que nous riions.	que vous riiez,	qu'ils rient

-s- Que je risse, que nous rissions, que tu risses, que vous rissiez, qu'il rît, qu'ils rissent.

Compound Tenses are conjugated with Avoir, to have. Conjugate after the same manner—

Sou rire, to smile. | Se rire de, to laugh at.

The compound tenses of Se rire de, are conjugated with ETRB

ROMPRE

to break.

-4-	Rompre.	Rompant.	-E- Rompu.
- F-	Je romps, nous rompons,	tu romps, vous rompez,	il rompt, ils rompent.
н-	Je rompais,	tu rompais, vous rompiez,	il rompait, ils rompaient.
-1-	Je rompis, nous rompîmes,	tu rompis, vous rompîtes,	il rompit, ils rompirent.
-L-	Je romprai, nous romprons,	tu rompras, vous romprez,	il rompra, ils rompront.
-N-	Je romprais, nous romprions,	tu romprais, vous rompriez,	l romprait, ils rompraient
-P-	rompons,	romps,	qu'il rompe, qu'ils rompent
-Q-	Que je rompe, que nous rompions,	que tu rompes, que vous rompiez,	qu'il rompe, qu'ils rompent.
-8-	Que je rompisse, que nous rompissions,	que tu rompisses, que vous rompissie	qu'il rompît, z, qu'ils rompisser.t

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with Avoir, to have. Conjugate after the same manner—

Cor rompre, to corrupt. | Inter rompre, to inter upt

SUIVRE

to follow.

-A- Sulvre.	-c- Suivant.	-e- Suivi.
-F- Je suis,	tu suis,	il suit,
nous suivons,	vous suivez,	ils suivent
-н- Je suivais,	tu suivais,	il suivait,
nous suivions,	vous suiviez,	ils suivaient.
-J- Je suivis,	tu suivis,	il suivit,
nous suivîmes,	vous suivîtes,	ils suivirent.

L- Je suivrai. tu suivras. il suivra. nous suivrons. vous suivrez. ils suivront. -M- Je suivrais. tu suivrais. il suivrait. nous suivrions. vous suivriez, ils suivraient. qu'il suive, -Psuis. suivens. suivez. qu'ils suivent. q- Que je suive, que tu suives, qu'il suive, que nous suivions. que vous suiviez. qu'ils suivent. P- Que je suivisse, que tu suivisses, qu'il suivît, que nous suivissions, que vous suivissiez, qu'ils suivissent.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with Avoir, to have. Conjugate after the same manner-

Pour suivre, to pursue, to prose- | S'en suivre, to follow, to Cute. Tresult.

This last verb is only used in the third person singular of every tense.

TRAIRE to milk.

-A- T	raire.	-C-	Trayant.	-E-	Trait.
	e trais, ous trayons,		tu trais, vous trayez,		il trait, ils traient.
	e trayais, ous trayions,		tu trayais, vous trayiez,		il trayait, ils trayaient.
-J	(n	one)			
	e trairai, ous trairons,		tu trairas, vous trairez,		il traira, ils trairont.
	e trairais, ous trairions,		tu trairais, vous trairiez,		il trairait, ils trairaient.
·P•	rayons,		trais, trayez,		qu'il traie, qu'ils traient.
	lue je traie, ue nous trayions,		que tu traies, que vous trayiez,		qu'il traie, qu'ils traient.
*ii *	(n	one))		

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with Avoir, to have. Conjugate after the same manner-

Abs traire, to abstract. At traire, to attract, to entice. Ex traire, to extract. Ren traire, to fine draw. Re traire, to redeem an estate.

Sous traire, to subtract, to hide, Tto conceal, to take away. Dis traire, to distract, to divert. Se sous traire à, to avoid, to Tescape, to withdraw one's self from.

VAINCRE to vanquish, to conquer

A-	Vaincrec-	VainquantE-	Vaincu.
"F«	Je vaincs,	tu vaincs,	il vainc,
	nous vainquons,	vous vainquez,	ils vainquent
•н-	Je vainquais, nous vainquions,	tu vainquais, vous vainquiez,	il vainquait, ils vainquaient.
- J-	Je vainquis,	tu vainquis,	il vainquit,
	nous vainquimes,	vous vainquîtes,	ils vainquirent
-L-	Je vaincrai, nous vaincrons,	tu vaineras, vous vainerez,	il vaincra, ils vaincront.
-N	Je vaincrais,	tu vaincrais,	il vaincrait,
	nous vaincrions,	vous vaincriez,	ils vaincraient
-P-	vainquons,	vaincs,	qu'il vainque, qu'ils vainquent.
-2-	que je vainque,	que tu vainques,	qu'il vainque,
	que nous vainquions,	que vous vainquiez,	qu'ils vainquent.
~S~	Que je vainquisse,	que tu vainquisses,	qu'il vainquît,
	que nous vainquissions,	que vous vainquissiez,	qu'ils vainquissent

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with Avoir, to have. Conjugate after the same manner—

to live.

Con vaincre, to convince.

·A-	Vivre.	-c- Vivant.	-r- Vécu.
<u>r</u> -	Je vis,	tu vis,	il vit,
	nous vivons,	vous vivez,	ils vivent.
-H-	Je vivais,	tu vivais,	il vivait,
	nous vivions,	vous viviez,	ils vivaient.
, 3 -	Je vécus,	tu vécus,	il vécut,
	nous vécûmes,	vous vécûtes	ils vécurent.
J., a	Je vivrai, nous vivrons,	tu vivras, vous vivrez,	il vivra, ils vivron.
N-	Je vivrais,	tu vivrais,	il vivrait.
	nous vivrions,	vous vivriez,	ils vivraient.
w.	Altone.	vis, vivez,	qu'il vive, qu'ils vi vent

VIVRE

Q- Que je vive, que nous vivions,

que tu vives, que vous viviez. au'il vive. qu'ils vivent

Que je vécusse, que nous vécussions. que tu vécusses, que vous vécussiez, qu'il vécût, qu'ils vécussent

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with Avoir, to have. Conjugate after the same manner-

Re vivre,

to revive.

Sur vivre. to survive.

Alphabetical List of Verbs, that form the Compound Tenses with être; or sometimes with avoir, and sometimes with être.

- 1. There are in the French language about six hundred neuter verbs, which, like the active verbs, take the auxiliary verb avoir to have, to form their compound tenses. The only exceptions are the following: of which some take être, and some take either être or avoir, according to the sense i which the verb is to be employed.
- 2. ê put after some of the following verbs indicates that they form their compound tenses in French, with être to be, although, perhaps, conjugated with avoir to have, in English: a, ê, put after some of the following verbs, indicate that they sometimes form their compound tenses with avoir to have, and sometimes with être to be.
- 3. Those verbs marked a, \hat{e} , take avoir when they are meant to express the action, thus:

Monsieur A... a demeuré à Paris. Mr. A... has lived in Paris.

4. They take être when they are meant to express the state, thus:

Monsieur A... est demeuré à Paris pour ses affaires. Mr. A... has remained in Paris for his business.

to land. Aborder, a, ê, accoucher, a, ê, to bring forth. accourir, a, ê, to run to. accrestre, a, ê, tc increase. alier e, to go.

apparaître, a, ê, to appear. to arrive, to happen, arriver, ê, avenir, ê, to happen, to chance. cesser, a, ê, to cease, to leave off

changer, a, ê, to change.

choir, e,	to fall.	naître, ê,	to be born.
	to agree, to suit, to		to depart, to set off.
croître, a ê,			to attain, to reach.
	to decamp, to run		to pass.
accumpant at of	away.	1	to perish.
décéder, ê,	to die, to decease.		to proceed, to com:
déchoir, a, ê,	to decay.	, , ,	from.
décroître, a, ê,	to decrease.	rajeunir, a, ê,	to become young.
demeurer, a, ê,	to remain, to stay.		to come down again
descendre, a, ê, †			to go down again
,,,, ,	down, to descend.	redevenir, ê,	to become again.
devenir, ê,	to become.	remonter, a, \hat{e}, \dagger	to ascend again, to
disconvenir, ê,	to deny, to disown.		go up again, to
disparaître, a, ê,	to disappear.		come up again.
échapper, a, ê,	to escape.	rentrer, a, ê, †	to re-enter, to go in
échoir, ê,	to become due, to fall		again.
	to the lot of.	repartir, ê, **	to set off again.
échouer, a, ê,	to run aground, to	repasser, a , \hat{e} ,	to pass again, to re-
	miscarry.		pass.
éclore, ê,	to be hatched, to blow,	ressortir, a, ê,	to go out again.
	to blossom.	rester, a, ê,	to remain, to stay.
embellir, a, ê,	to embellish.	résulter, a, ê,	to result, to follow.
empirer, a , \hat{e} ,	to make worse, to	retomber, ê,	to fall again.
	grow worse.	retourner, ê,	to return, to go back,
entrer, a , \hat{e} , \dagger	to enter, to go in, to	revenir, ê,	to come again, to
	come in.		come back again
expirer, a , \hat{e} ,	to expire.	sortir, a , \hat{e} , \dagger	o go out.
intervenir, ê,	to intervene.	survenir, \hat{e} ,	n befall, to happen.
mésavenir, \hat{e} ,	to succeed ill.	tomber, \hat{e} ,	to fall.
monter, a , \hat{e} , \dagger	to ascend, to go up,	vieillir, a ê,	to become old.
	to come up.	venir, \hat{e} ,	to come.
mourir, ê,	to die.		

* Convenir to agree, takes avoir to have, and con renir to suit, to be come, to fit, to be expedient, to be proper, takes être to be.

† Several grammarians conjugate with avoir to have, the verbs which are marked thus † in the above list, only when they have a direct object: thus, nous avons passé le fleuve we have crossed the river. They conjugate the same verbs with être to be, when they have no direct object, thus: La procession est passée the procession has past.

However, most of the grammarians use these verbs as they do any other marked a, ê, that is, they conjugate them with avoir to have, whether they have a direct object or not, if they are meant to express an action, and they conjugate them with être to be, when they are meant to express

the state.

** Repartir to set off again, is conjugated with être to be, but repartir to reply, is conjugated with avoir to have.

† By direct object we understand, in French, the noun or pronoun which is governed in the objective case by the verb, and not by any preposition.

Alphabetical List of all the Irregular, Defective and Unipersonal Verbs, of the four conjugations, with reference to the pages where they are to be found conjugated.

However numerous the irregularities of an irregular verb may be, they never occur but in the simple tenses; the compound tenses of all the verbs regular or irregular, defective or unipersonal, are all formed in the same manner; that is, with the addition of avoir to have, or être to be, to the participle

past of the verb to be conjugated.

Some verbs have the compound tenses conjugated with avoir others with être, others sometimes with avoir, sometimes with être, according to the sense in which the verb is to be employed. In the following list the letter ê put after a verb indicates that the compound tenses of that verb are to be conjugated in French with être, although perhaps conjugated with avoir to have, in English. And the letters a, ê, indicate that the compound tenses of that verb are to be conjugated sometimes with être, sometimes with avoir. Those verbs after which neither ê nor a, ê, are put, have, of course, their combound tenses conjugated with avoir.

A list of all the verbs, whose compound tenses are to be conjugated with être, or sometimes with être and sometimes

with avoir, is given, page 160.

N. B. Any verb not found in this list, is regular, and must be conjugated on parler if the present of the infinitive ends with er; on finir if it ends with ir; on recevoir if it ends with evoir: and on rendre if it ends with re.

* * Some verbs, although regular, have been put in this list of irregular perbs, in order to call the attention of the learner to some peculiarities conerning these verbs.

			A		
Abattre			to pull down, to throw down, to fell .	battre	141
s'abattre, ê .			to fall down	battre .	141
thorder, a, é			to land (see page 160)	parler .	38
absoudre			to absolve	résoudre	155
s'abstenir, ê			to abstain, to refrain	tenir .	132
abstraire.			to abstract	traire .	158
accouche, a,	е	٠	to bring forth (see page 160)		38
accourir, a, ê		•	to run to, to hasten to (see page 160.)		126
accroire			to make one believe	croire .	145
sccroître, a, ê			to increase, to accrue, to augment (see		
			page 160)	croître.	145
g'accroître, ê		٠	to increase	croître.	155
accueillir .			to welcome, to receive well, to receive		
			$kindly \dots \dots \dots$	cueillir.	127
acheter			to buy, to purchase (see page 49, art.		
			97 & 99)	parler .	38

IRREGULAI	, DEFECTIVE, AND UNIPERSONAL	VERBS.	163
achever	to finish, to accomplish (see page 49,		
	art. 97 & 99)	parler .	. 38
acquérir	to acquire	acquérii	. 124
adjoindre	to associate, to adjoin, to give an as-		
	sistant, to give a colleague	joindre	. 149
admettre	to admit, to allow of to alienate (see page 49, art. 97 & 99)	mettre .	. 150 . 38
aliéner alléguer	to allege (see page 49, art. 100)	parler .	
aller, ê		aller	. 122
≓'en aller, ĉ	to go	s'en aller	. 112
amener	to bring (see page 49, art. 97 & 99).	parler .	
amonceler	to heap (see page 48, art. 91)	parler .	
apparaître, a, ê.	to appear, to make one's appearance		
	(see page 160)	paraître	. 152
appartenir	to belong to, to become well		. 132
appeler	to call (see page 48, art. 91)	parler.	. 38
apprendre appuyer	to learn, to hear of to support (see page 50, art. 103) .	prendre parler.	. 38
arriver, ê	to happen, to chance, to fall out, to	parier.	
	come to pass (see page 160)	neiger .	. 123
arriver, ô	to arrive (see page 160)	parler .	. 38
assaillir	to assault	assaillir	. 125
asseoir	to set something or somebody down, to		
	lay some thing or some body down	s'asseoir	. 134
assoir	idem	s'assoir	. 135
s'asseoir, ê	to sit down (one's self)	s'asseoir	
s'assoir, ê	to sit down (one's self) to sit down (one's self) to subject, to oblige, to compel, to force,	s'assoir	. 135
astreindre,		joindre	. 149
s'astreindre, 8	to constrain	joindre	. 149
atteindre	to overtake to reach to catch	joindre	. 149
atteler	to put to (see page 48, art. 91)	parler .	43.03
attraire	to allure, to attract, to entice		. 158
avancer	to advance (see page 50, art. 101) .	parler.	. 38
aveindre	to take out, to fetch out	joindre	. 149
avenir, ê	to happen, to chance, to come to pass,		10.3
ain	to fall out (see page 160)	tenir	. 132
avoir	to have	avoir .	10 20
y avoir	there to be	y avoir	20
	В		
battre	to bear, to strike	battre .	. 641
se battre, ê	to fight, to combat	battre .	. 141
blasphémer	to fight, we combat	parler .	. 38
boire	to drink	boire .	42
bouillir	to boil	bouillir	25
bourreler	to torment (see page 48, art. 93)	parler .	. 38
braire	to bray	traire .	58
bruiner	to man to make a great maio to	neiger.	53
bruire	to roar, to make a great noise to rustle, to rattle	réduire	.53
		- countr	100
	C		
cacheter	to seal (see page 49, art. 95)	parler	35
ceindre	to seal (see page 49, art. 95) to gird, to encompass	joindre	. 49
céler	to conceal (see page 43, art. 100)	parier	. 38
célébrer .	to celebrate (see page 49, art. 100) . 2 Q	parler	. 38
	2 Q		

cesser, a, ê		•	٠	to cease, to leave off, to discontinue,			
				(see page 160)	parler .	>	38
chanceler				to stagger (see page 48, art. 91)	parler .		38
changer, a, é	Ĵ			to change (see p. 160 & 59, art. 102)	parler ,		38
choir, ê .				to fall (see page 160)	choir .		135
circonscrire				to circumiscribe	écrire .		147
circonvenir			i	to circumvent, to deceive, to delude, to			
(110011101111	•	•	•		tenir .		132
aloro					clore .	1	143
clore	•	•	•	to shut, to close		•	
colleter .	•	•	•	to collar (see page 49, art. 97 & 99).	parler .		38
combattre	•	•	•	to fight, to combat	battre .	1	141
commettre .		•		to commit	mettre .	•	150
comparaître		•	•	to appear, to give evidence	paraît re		152
complaindre				to complain to	joindre		149
complaire .				to humour, to please, to comply	plaire .		153
se complaire	, ê			to delight, to take delight in	plaire .		153
comprendre				to understand, to include, to compre-	•		
1				hend, to contain, to inclose	prendre		154
compromettr	٠۵			to compromise, to expose	mettre .		150
se comprome			å	1 10	mettre.	,	150
		ι υ,	G			•	143
conclure	•	•	•	to conclude (see page 51, art. 104) .	conclure	•	
concourir	•	•	•	to concur	eourir .	۰	126
conduire.	•	•	•	to conduct, to lead, to carry, to take a			
_				person to a place	réduire	•	155
confire .	•			to preserve, to pickle	confire.		143
congeler .				to congeal (see page 48, art. 93)	parler.		38
conjoindre				to conjoin	joindre		143
connaître				to know, to be acquainted with	paraître		152
conquérir		Ĭ	Ĭ	to conquer, to vanquish	acquérir		124
consentir	•	•	•	to consent, to agree	sentir.		130
construire .	•	•	•		réduire		155
	•	•	•	to construct, to build		•	132
contenir	•	•	•	to contain, to hold	tenir .	•	
se contenir,		•	•	to regrain	tenir .	•	132
contraindre			•	to refrain			7.40
				onige	joindre.		149
contredire				to continuent	dire .		146
contrefaire .		•.		to counterfeit, to emitate, to mimic,			
				to forge,	faire .		148
contrevenir .				to infringe, to Let contrary to	tenir .		132
convaincre				to convince, to persuade	vaincre		159
convenir, a,		•	•	to suit, to fit, to become, to agree, to be			
	•	•	•	expedient, to be proper (see page 160)	tenir .		139
noorator				to correct (see page 40) art 07 & 00	parler .	•	38
coqueter.	•	•	•	to coquet (see page 49, art. 97 & 99.	^	•	157
corrompre	•	•	•	to corrupt	rompre.	•	
coudre		•	•	to sew, to stitch	coudre.	٠	144
courir			•	to run, to hunt	courir .		126
couvrir				to cover, to shelter	ouvrir .		130
craindre				to fear, to be apprehensive, to be afraid	joindre.		149
croire				to believe, to think	croire .		145
se croire, ê				to rely upon one's own judgment .	croire .		145
croître, a, ê				to grow, to increase, to augment (see			
J. 51020, W, U		•		nage 160)	croître.		145
cueillir .				page 160)	cueillir.		127
,		•	*	to gather, to pick up, to collect	réduire	•	155
Cure		*	•	to cook, to bake, to smart	reduite		A 4203
				D			
débattre .				to debate	battre .		141
se débattre.	É			to struggle	battre .		141
				(10)			

IRREGUL	AR, DEFECTIVE, AND UNIPERSONAL	VERBS		160
aécacheter	. to unseal (see page 49, art. 95)	parler		38
décamper, a, ê,	to decamp, to run away (see page 160)	parler	ę.	3g
décéder, ê,	. to die (see page 160 & p. 49, art. 100)	parler	٠	38
décéler	. to beiray, to detect (see p. 49, art. 100)	parler.	ì	38
déchoir, ê,	. to decay, to have fallen from, to have	Parior	•	
40011011, 0,	abated from	déchoir		136
déclore	. to unclose	clore .		143
décolleter	. to uncover the neck (see page 49, art.			
		parler .		38
déconfire	97 & 99)	confire.		143
déconstruire .	. to take to pieces, to disunite, to analyze	réduire		155
découdre	. to rip	coudre.		144
découvrir	. to discover, to uncover	ouvrir .		130
décrire	. to describe, to depict	écrire .		147
décroire	. to disbelieve	croire .		145
décroître, a, ê,.	. to decrease, to become less, (p. 160)	croître.		145
décuire	. to render syrup more liquid	réduire		155
dédire	. to disown, to unsay	dire	•	146
se dédire, é, .	. to recant, to retract	dire	•	146
déduire	. to deduct, to take from	réduire	•	155
défaillir	. to fail, to faint, to swoon, to decay .	faillir .	•	128
défaire	. to undo, to defeat	faire .	٠	148
se défaire, è .	. to part with, to get rid of, to rid one's	c ·		1.475
16 3	self of	faire .	٠	148
dégeler	to thaw (see page 48, art. 93)	neiger .	٠	123
dejoindre	. to disjoin	joindre	•	149
démentir	. to contradict, to belie, to give the lie .	sentir .	•	130
se démentir, ê.	. to belie one's self, to contradict one's	anntin		130
démettre	self	sentir.	•	150
se demettre, ê.	to resign, to have put out of joint one's	mettre.	•	100
se demente, c.	wrist or ankle	mettre .		150
demeurer, a, ê.	. to dwell, to live, to inhabit (p. 160).	parler.		38
démouvoir	to cause one to desist	mouvoir		136
départir	to distribute, to divide, to share, to		Ť	100
To Produce to	allot	sentir .		130
se départir, ê .	to desist, to give up, to swerve	sentir .	,	130
dépecer	to carve (see page 49, art. 97 & 99) .	parler .		38
dépeindre	. to describe	joindre		149
déplaire	. to displeare	plaire		153
se déplaire, ê .	to displeased with	plaire		153
dépourvoir .	. to deprive, to leave destitute	pourvoir		137
déprendre	. to loosen, to disengage	prendre		154
déprévenir .	. to unprepossess	tenir .		132
dérompre	. to break down	rompre		157
désapprendre.	. to unlearn	prendre		154
descendre, a, ê	. to descend, to come down, to go down			m-/ .
	(see page 160)	vendre.	٠	78
desservir	. to clear a table, to take away, to do an			1633
, , , ,	ill office to	servir .		131
déteindre .	. to discolour	joindre	•	149
dételer	to unsteam, to unyoke (p. 48, art. 91)	parler .	•	38
détenir	. to aetain, to keep	tenir .		132
détruire	to destroy, to annihilate	tédwre		15.
se détruire, & .	. to kill one's self, to decay, to fall to	réduire		155
i-venir ê	ruin	tenir .		132
tisytiming 1 a	, to secone to occome of (see page 100)	PLYSTE &		102

166 IRREGULAR, DEFECTIVE, AND UNIPERSONAL VERBS.

dévêtir	to strip, to undress	vêtir .		133
se dévêtir, ê	to divest one's self, to leave off part			
,	of one's clothes	vêtir .		133
dire	to say, to tell	dire .		146
disconvenir, ê	to deny, to disown (see page 160) .	tenir .		132
discourir	to discourse, to talk about	courir .		126
disjoindre	An distain	joindre		149
	to disappear (see page 160)	paraître		159
disparaître, a, ê dissoudre	to dissolve to malt to break are	résoudre		154
	to account, to meet, to orean up	résoudre		155
se dissoudre, ê	to dissolve, to be dissolved	resoudie	•	100
distraire	to distract, to divert, to amuse, to take			158
3 . • .	from	raire.		
dormir	to sleep	dormir.	•	127
	E			
361 44 2				
s'ébattre, ê	to take one's pleasure to make merry,	1 44 .		141
	to be merry	battre .	•	141
ébouillir	to boil away	bouillir	•	125
échapper, a, ê	to escape (see page 160)	parler .		38
échoir, ê	to chance, to happen, to fall out, to			
	fall to, to expire, to be due, to fall			
	due (see page 160)	échoir .		136
éclairer	to lighten	neiger .	,	123
échouer, a, ê	to run aground, to miscarry, (see			
, ,	mana 160)	parler .		38
éclore, ê	to come to life, to be hatched, to blos-	1		
boson, or or or	som, to open, to blow (see page 160)	éclore .		147
éconduire	to refuse, to discard in a polite man-		•	
beomounte	ner, to refuse delicately	réduire		155
Samra	to aprite	écrire .	•	147
écrire	to write	lire	•	149
élire	to elect, to choose		٠,	141
embattre	to lay the tire of a wheel	battre .	•	
embellir, a, ê	to embellish (see page 160)	finir .	•	54
s'emboire, ê	to imbibe, to soak in	boire .	•	142
émettre	to express, to set forth	mettre.	•	150
emmener	to take away (see p. 49, art. 97 & 99)	parler .		38
émoudre	to whet, to sharpen, to grind knives.	moudre		151
émouvoir	to move, to stir up, to excite	mouvoir		136
s'émouvoir	to be moved, to be concerned	mouvoir		136
empirer, a, ê	to make worse, to grow worse (p. 169).	parler .		38
employer	to employ, (see p. 50, art. 103)	parler .		38
empreindre	to imprint, to stamp	joindre		149
enceindre ,	to enclose, to encompass	joindre		149
enclovre	to surround, to enclose	clore .		143
encourir	to incur	courir .		126
endormir	to cause to sleep, to lull asleep	dermir.		127
s'endormir, ê	to fall asleen	dormir.		127
enduire	to fall asleep	réduire	i	155
enfriendre	to transgress, to infringe, to violate	joindre		149
s'enfuir, ê	to run apau	fuir.		128
aniain dra	to run away	joindre		149
s'enquérir, ê	to enjoin		•	124
entreluire	to inquire	acquérir	•	155
entreluire . ,	to shine a little	réduire	•	
a'entremettre, ê	to interpose, to meddle	mettre .	•	150
entrer, a, ê.	to enter, to come in, to go in (p. 160)	parler .		38
entreprendre .	to undertake	prendre	,	154
entretenir .	to entertain, to maintain to keep up	tenir		115

IRREGULA	R, DEFECTIVE, AND UNIPERSONAL	VERBS.	167
s'entretenir, ô	to discourse with	tenir	132
entr'ouir.	to hear imperfectly	ouir .	130
entrevoir	to hear imperfectly to glimpse at, to have a glimpse of .	voir	140
s'entrevoir, ê	to see each other	voir .	140
entr'ouvrir	to see each other	ouvrir .	130
envoyer	to send	envoyer ,	123
épreindre	to send	joindre .	149
s'éprendre, ê	to be smitten	prendre .	154
equivaloir	to be equivalent	valoir	139
espérer	to hope (see page 49, art. 100)	parler	38
essayer	to try (see page 50, art. 103)	parler	38
éteindre	to extinguish, to put out	joindre .	149
étinceler	to sparkle (see page 48, art. 91)	parler	38
étiqueter	to label (see page 49, art. 97 & 99) .	parler	38
être	to be	être	24
étreindre	to bend close, to tie close	joindre .	149
exclure	to exclude (see page 51, art. 104).	conclure .	
expirer, a, ê	to expire (see page 160)	parler	38
extraire	to extract	traire	158
	F		
faillir	to faîl, to have like to	faillir .	128
faire	to do to make to cause	faire .	148
falloir	to do, to make, to cause to be necessary (must) to feign, to dissemble, to pretend	falloir	
feindre	to feign to dissemble to pretend	joindre .	149
ficeler	to tie with pack thread (p. 48, art. 91)	parler	
fleurir	to bloom, to blossom to be prosperous,	purior	9(7
noun	to flourish	fleurir	128
forclore	to debar	clore	143
forfaire	to fail, to trespass	faire	* * * *
frire	to fry	frire	
fuir	to fry		
	to shun	fuir .	128
	G		
zemdre	to whine, to moan	joindre	149
geler	to freeze (see page 48, art. 93)	neiger	123
gésir	to lie	gésir .	129
grasséyer	to lisp (see page 50, art. 103)	parler	
gréler	to hail (see page 49, art. 100)	neiger .	
grésiller	to rime	neiger,	
6.00	H		
		1 "	. 20
hair	to hate	haïr	, 129
harceler	to torment (see page 48, art. 93)	parler .	. 38
hypothéquer	to mortgage (see page 49, art. 100).	parler.	38
	,		
importer	to matter	neiger	. 123
induire	to induce, to engage	réduire .	. 155
inquiéter inscrire	to make uneasy (see p. 49, art. 100).	parler .	. 38
inscrire	to inscribe, to write down	écrire .	. 147
s'inscrire, é . , .	to enter one's name in a register	écrire	. 147
mstruire	to instruct, to teach		. 155
mterdire	to interdict, to forbid	dire .	. 146
interrompre	to interrupt	rompre tenir	. 157
intervenir, ê	to intervene (see page 160)		
untroduire	to introduce	réduire .	155
	2 a 2		

se paître. . . .

narfaire

38 to throw, to cast (see page 49, art. 95) parler . ieter . . se jeter, ê . to cast one's self (see page 49, art. 95) parler . . 38 joindre . 149 se joindre, ê 149 parler . . . lire . . . lécher to lick (see p. 49, art. 100) . . 38 149 lire . réduire . 155 luire . to maintain, to keep up tenir 132 maintenir . se maintenir, 6 tenir . 132 faire 148 malfaire . . . to curse . . . dire. . maudire. 146 méconnaître to disown, to mistake, to neglect, to forget, not to know paraître . 152 to forget one's self . . . paraître . 152 se méconnaître, ê to disbelieve.

to slander, to speak ill of
to misdo, to do wrong
to lead, to take to (p. 49, 2rt. 97 & 99)
to lie, to tall a lie mécroire. . . . croire . . 145 dire. . . 146 faire . . 148 médire . méfaire . . mener . . . parler . . 38 mentir . . . sentir . . 130 se méprendre, ê prendre . 154 tenir . . mésavenir, ê . 132 mésoffiir . to underbid ouvrir . . 130 to be unbecoming seoir . messeoir. . . 139 150 to put, to place mettre . . mettre . . to mount, to ascend, to go up (p. 160) parler . . monter, a, ê 38 moudre . . moudre . 151 mourir, ê mourir. . 129 mourir. . 129 se mourir, ê . mouvoir . . 136 to move mouvoir . se mouvoir, ê . . 136 to be born (see page 160) to neg ect (see page 50, art. 102) . . . naître . . naître, ê . . 151 négliger . . parler . . 38 neiger . . . to snow neiger . . 123 to level (see page 48, art. 91) . . . to hurt, to do an ill office . . . niveler . . parler . . 38 nuire. . réduire . lö5 obtenir . tenir . . 132 to offer, to propose, to present a person offrir . . ouv-ir . 130 s'offrir, ê . ouvir... 130 pindre . . to anoint join (re . 149 emettre . . . to omit . metere . . 150 ouïr . . oui . . 130 ouv-ir . . ouvil . . . to open 130 to graze, to feed paître . . . patitr . . 152

to feed upon . . .

to perfect, to complete

paître .

faire

152

148

namaîtra	, to appear, to seem	paraître .	. 159
paraître parcourir	to run over, to go through	courir .	126
partir, a, ê.	to set out, to go away, to depart (see		
partif, a, o .	page 160)	sentir .	. 130
parvenir, ê	page 160)	tenir .	. 132
passer, a, ê	to pass (see page 160)		. 38
payer	. to pay (see page 50, art. 103)	parler .	. 38
peindre	to paint, to describe	joindre	. 149
peler	. to peal (see page 48, art. 93)	parler .	. 38
pénétrer	. to penetrate (see p. 49, art. 100)	parler .	. 38
périr, a, ê	. to perish (see page 160)	finir .	. 54
permettre	. to permit, to allow	mettre .	. 150
plaindre	. to pity	joindre	. 149
se plaindre, ê .	. to complain	joindre	. 149
plaire	. to please	plaire .	. 153
pleuvoir	. to rain	pleuvoir	. 137
poindre	. to dawn, to shoot forth, to peep	poindre	. 154
posséder	. to possess (see page 49, art. 100).	parler .	. 38
poursuivre	. to pursue, to prosecute	suivre.	. 157
pourvoir	. to provide, to furnish with, to supply	,	
	with	pourvoir	. 137
se pourvoir, ê	. to provide one's self	pourvoir	. 137
pouvoir	. to be able, to can, to be at liberty to		100
	may	pouvoir	. 138
prédire	. to foretell, to predict	dire .	. 146
prélire	. to read over previously	_	. 149
prendre	. to take	. prendre	. 154
prescrire.	. to prescribe, to order, to command	écrire .	. 147
se prescrire, ê .	. to lose by prescription	. écrire .	. 147
pressentir	. to foresee, to have a foresight of .	. sentir .	. 130
prévaloir	. to prevail, to predominate, to be pre-		
	valent	. valoir .	. 139
se prévaloir, 6.	. to take advantage, to glory in, to	,	
	pride in	. valoir .	. 139
prévenir	. to anticipate, to prevent, to prejudice		
	to prepossess, to forewarn	. tenir .	. 132
prévoir	. to foresee	. prévoir	. 141
produire	. to produce, to bring forth	. réduire	. 155
se produire, ê .	. to put one's self forward	. réduire	155
projeter	. to project (see page 49, art. 95) .	. parler .	. 38
promettre	. to promise	. mettre .	. 150
se promettre, e	. to hope for	. mettre .	. 150
promouvoir	. to promote, to advance	. mouvoir	. 136
proscrire	. to proscribe, to banish, to outlaw.	. écrire .	. 147
provenir, ê	. to proceed from, to come from (p. 160)) tenir .	. 132
	Q		
	do me and field to and for to any		
quérit	. to go and fetch, to send for, to come		* 78.6
	for	. acquérir	· 1.24
	R		
rabattre	. to abate, to beat down again, to bring	r	
tapatite	down	battre.	. 141
se rabattre, ê .	down	battre.	141
racheter	to buy again (see p. 49, art. 97 & 99		38
rajeunir, a, ê	to become young	finir .	. 54
rapiécer.,	to piece (see page 49, art. 100)	parler .	. 38
inprocor i	. to piece (see page 40, art. 100)	· parior ·	00

170 IRREGULAR, DEFECTIVE, AND UNIPERSONAL VERBS.

rappeler	to recall (see page 48, art. 91)	parler .	38
	to learn again	prendre	154
rapprendre	to set down again some body or some	prenure	103
rasseoir	to set down again some body or some	, .	101
	thing at his or its place	s'asseoir	134
se rasseoir, ê	to sit down again	s'asseoir	134
ratteindre	to catch again, to overtake again	joindre .	. 149
ravoir	to have again	ravoir	134
rebattre	to beat again	battre	141
reboire	to drink again	boire .	142
rebouillir		bouillir	125
	to boil again		0.0
recacheter	to seal again (see p. 49, art. 95)	parler	. 38
recéler	to secrete, to receive stolen goods (see		
	page 49, art. 100)	parler	. 38
rechoir	to fall again	choir .	. 135
reclure	to shut up	conclure	. 143
reconduire	to conduct back again	réduire	. 155
reconnaître	to recognize, to know again, to ac-	1000110	
reconnance	lencerled me to confece to be thank		
	knowledge, to confess, to be thank-	Az .	150
4. 4	ful, to reconnoiter	paraître .	. 152
se reconnaître, ê .	to recognize one's self	paraître .	. 152
reconquérir	to reconquerto construct again, to rebuild, to build	acquérir	. 124
reconstruire	to construct again, to rebuild, to build	•	
	again	réduire .	155
recoudre	to sew again	coudre.	. 144
recourir	to have recourse, to run again	courir .	126
	to some a main		130
recouvrir	to cover again	ouvrir .	
recrire	to write again, to write anew	écrire .	. 147
recroître	to grow again	croître.	
recueillir	to gather, to reap	cueillir .	. 127
se recueillir, ê	to recollect one's self,	cueillir .	. 127
recuire	to bake again, to boil again, to roast		
	again, to do again	réduire .	. 155
redéfaire		faire .	148
	to unao again	vendre.	132
redescendre, a, ê.			
redevenir, ê	to become again (see page 160)	tenir	132
redire	to say again, to repeat, to tell again	dire	. 146
redormir	to sleep again	dormir . ,	. 127
réduire	to reduce	réduire .	155
se réduire, ê	to amount to, to be reduced to	réduire .	155
refaire	to make again, to do over again	faire .	148
se refaire, ê	to recover	faire .	148
refleurir	to blossom again, to flourish again .	fleurir .	128
refrire	to fry again	frire	148
regeler	to freeze again (see page 48, art.		100
	93)	neiger	123
régler	to regulate (see page 49, art. 100) .	parler	38
régner	to reign (see page 49, art. 100)	parler	38
réintégrer ,	to reinstate (see page 49, art. 100) .	parler .	26
rejoindre	to join again, to rejoin	joindre	149
relire		lire	149
	to read over again		
reluire	to glitter, to shine, to sparkle	réduire .	155
remettre	to remit, to set again, to replace, to		
	deliver up, to put back, to put again,		
	to recognise a person	mettre	150
se remettre, ê	to recollect, to recover	mettre	150
s'en remettre, ê .	to refer a thing to somebody	mettre	150
remoudre	to grind over again	moudre .	151
	an Bronca over agains	manual (

Formars town a A	. to ascend again, to mount again (see			
remonter, a, ê.	page 160)	parler .		39
renaître	to revive, to be born again, to spring	Parior	·	0.0
	up again, to become alive again .	naître .		151
rendormir	to bull to sleep again	dormir.		127
se rendormir, è	to fall asleep again	dormir.		127
renduire	to plaster anew	réduire		155
renouveler	to renew (see page 48, art 91)	parler .		38
rentraire	to darn	traire .		158
rentrer, a, ê	to reenter (see page 160)	parler .		38
renvoyer	to send back, to return	envoyer		123
repaître	to feed	paître .		152
se repaître, ê	to thirst after, to delight in	paître .		152
reparaître	to reappear, to appear again	paraître		152
repartir, ê	to set off again (see page 161)	sentir .		130
repartir	to reply, to answer (see page 161).	sentir .		130
repasser, a, ê	to pass again, to repass (see p. 160)	parler .		38
repeindre	to paint again	joindre		149
se repentir, ê	to repent	sentir .		130
reprendre	to retake, to take again, to correct, to			
	chide, to resume	prendre		154
se reprendre	to recollect one's self, to correct one's			
	self	prendre		154
reproduire	to reproduce	réduire		155
requérir	to request, to beg, to require, to exact	acquérir	,	124
résoudre	to resolve, to solve, to decide, to un-	-		
	riddle	résoudre		155
se résoudre, ê	to resolve, to be resolved, to change,			
•	to turn into	résoudre		155
ressentir	to resent, to be sensible of, to feel still,			
	to have a deep sense of	sentir .		130
se ressentir, å	to feel still, to have remains of, to			
	have suffered by	sentir .		130
ressortir, a, ê	to go out again (see page 160)	sentir .		130
se ressouvenir, 3.	to remember, to recollect	tenir .		132
rester, a, ê	to remain, to stay (see page 160)	parler .		38
restreindre	to restrain, to confine	joindre		149
résulter, a, è	to follow, to result (see page 160)	neiger.		123
retenir	to retain, to detain, to hold back	tenir .	,	132
se retenir, ê	to forbear, to stop	tenir .		132
retomber, ê	to fall again (see page 160)	parler .		38
retourner, ê	to return, to go back (see page 160).	parler .		38
retraire	to redeem an estate	traire .		158
revaloir	to return like for like, to repay	valoir .		139
révéler	to reveal, to disclose (p. 49, art. 100).	parler .		38
revenir, ê	to come back, to return, to come again			
	(see page 160)	tenir .		132
revêtir	to give other clothes, to clothe, to			
	dress, to invest	vêtir .		133
se revêtir, ê	to put on one's clothes	vêtir .		135
revivre	to revive	vivre .		159
revoir	to see again	voir .	4	140
rire	to laugh	rire		156
se rire, ê	to laugh at	rire.		156
rompre,	to break	rompre		157
se rompre è .	to break	rompre		157
rouvrir .	to reopen, to open again	ouvrir .		130

S

saillar		to project, to jut out, to gush out, to			
ballat.	•	lean	assaillir		125
saluer ,		leap	parler		38
satisfaire	•	to satisfy, to content, to comply with	faire .		148
savoir	•		savoir.	•	138
secourir	1	to know	courir.	•	126
	•	to help one another		•	126
se secourir, ê .	•		courir .	•	155
seduire	•	to seduce, to bribe	réduire	•	38
semer	•	to sow (see page 49, art. 97 & 99)	parier .		130
sentir	•	to feel, to smell	sentir.		139
seoir	•	to fit, to fit well, to become	seoir .	2	
servir	•	to serve, to wait upon, to be of use .	servir .	•	131
se servir, ê	•	to use, to make use, to avail one's seef	servir .	•	131
severer	•	to wean (see page 49, art. 97 & 99).	parler .	•	38
sortir, a, ê	•	to go out (see page 160)	sentir.	•	130
soudre	•	to solve, to resolve	résoudre	•	155
souffrir	•	to suffer, to allow, to undergo	ouvrir .	•	130
soumettre	•	to submit, to subdue, to conquer	mettre.	•	150
se soumettre, ê	•	to submit, to yield, to give up	mettre .	•	150
sourire	•	to smile	rire	•	156
souscrire	•	to subscribe		•	147
se souscrire, ĉ.	٠	to subscribe one's self	écrire .	•	147
soustraire	•	to subtract, to deduct, to hide, to con-			
		ceal, to take away, to withdraw .	traire .	•	158
se soustraire, ê	•	to avoid, to escape, to withdraw one's			
		self	traire .		158
soutenir		to maintain, to sustain, to support, to			
		bear	tenir .	•	132
se soutenir, ô .		to stand up, to hold out	tenir .		132
se souvenir, ê .		to recollect, to remember, to remind .	tenir .		132
subvenir		to relieve, to assist	tenir .		132
suffire		to suffice, to be sufficient	confire.		143
suivre		to follow	suivre.		157
s'en suivre, ê .		to follow from, to result	suivre .		157
suracheter		to overpay (see p. 49, art. 97 & 99).	parler .		38
surcroître		to grow out	croître.		145
surfaire		to exact, to ask too much	faire .		148
surprendre		to surprize, to astonish, to deceive .	prendre		154
surseoir		to supersede, to put off, to suspend .	surseoir		139
survenir, ê		to befall, to happen, to come in unex-			
		pectedly, to come upon (see p. 160)	tenir .		132
survivre .		to survive, to outlive	vivre .		159
		T			
		*			
taire		to conceal, to keep secret	plaire .		153
se taire, ê .		to forbear talking, to keep silent, to	-		
•		hold one's tongue	plaire .		153
teindre		to die, to colour	joindre		149
tenir , .		to hold, to keep	tenir .		132
se tenir, å		to stand, to hold one's self	tenir .		132
s'en tenir, à .		to abide by	tenir .		132
tomber, ê		to fall (see page 160)	parler .		38
tonner		to thunder	neiger .		123
traduire	į	to translate, to bring to justice	réduire		155
traire		to milk	traire .		158
transcrire		to transcribe	écrire .		14')

IRREGULAR	, DEFECTIVE, AND UNIPERSONAL	VERBS.		17%
tressaillir	to transmit, to convey to start up, to leap for to summon with the sound of the trunipet (see page 49, art. 97 & 99)	assaillir		150 125 38
	v			
valoir valoir mieux valoir mieux venir, ê venir, ê vetir es vêtir, ê vieillir, a, ê vivre voir se voir es voir é ve	to vanquish, to conquer, to surpass to be worth to be better to come (see page 160) to clothe, to dress to dress, to clothe one's self to become old (see page 160) to live to see to see one's self, to visit one another	valoir tenir vêtir vêtir finir vivre voir	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	159 139 139 132 133 133 54 159 140 140
routoir	to be willing, to will, to wish, to wish			141

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